FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 18, 1847. [NO. 1563.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. E. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

ICE CREAM

CAN NOW BE HAD DAILY, AT
PRIOR'S.

May 8, 1847. 62-3w

Just Received from New York this Day.

LADIES' Fashionable black and col'd Bareges, for dresses; also, superior Pearl and Straw Bonnets, the newest style.

Also, Gentlemen's Panama Hats, of the best quality and newest style.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
May 10. 62-3w

NEW DRY GOODS

Cash Bargain Store.

Save 25 per cent! Save 25 per cent!

THE Subscriber having established himself on Hay Street, for the purpose of conducting the DRY GOODS business on the CASH principle, would most respectfully invite the attention of the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and surrounding country, to his well selected Stock of

FRESH SPRING DRY GOODS.

As he is desirous of making Fayetteville his permanent place of residence, it is to his advantage to keep only such goods as will, by *Price* and *Durability*, please, and thereby insure a share (at least) of the custom of the community.

Having been transacting business at the North, where [illegible] to be constantly in the market, purchasers can rest assured of having shewn them such goods only as have latest made their appearance. His stock consists of Ladies and Gentlemen's Dress, White Muslin, and Housekeeping Goods; Shawls; Hdkfs; Gloves; Mitts; Hosiery; and Negro Clothing; together with a lot of Notions, [illegible] a stock too tedious to enumerate.

[illegible] Merchants will be supplied on terms so [illegible] CALL and SEE for yourselves.

JOHN EASTER, Jr.

[illegible] side of Hay Street, a few doors West of [illegible] Market, and nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.

May 1. 62-4m

MOUNT VERNON SPRINGS,
CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE Subscriber, lately having become the [illegible] and sole proprietor of this well [illegible] WATERING PLACE, situated in the Western part of Chatham County, and [illegible] miles West of Pittsboro', the County [illegible], will be ready for the reception of company by the 15th of May next.

The [illegible] of these Springs having been [illegible] tested by Professor Olmsted a few years ago, [illegible] them possessing the best medicinal properties, which will be entirely sufficient for at least a visit and [illegible].

The accommodations will be of the best character this part of the country affords; and the Springs being located in one of the most salubrious Districts of Central Carolina, and in a pleasant and social neighborhood, invalids and citizens of the lower country, desirous of a healthy Summer residence, will find it greatly to their advantage to give this place a [illegible] Watering [illegible].

The Proprietor [illegible] flatters himself that he will meet with encouragement; and he intends to spare no efforts to furnish his visitors with every [illegible].

[illegible] reasonable as the Proprietor [illegible]

ABNER B. MARSH.
Chatham County, April 25, 1847. 62-tf

[illegible] Wil. Chronicle and Raleigh Standard, [illegible] Emerson's Tan Yard.

DR. GILCHRIST [illegible] to return to Fayetteville [illegible] the 26th inst.

May 16. 62-2w

24 Likely Negroes for Sale.

[illegible]

RICHMOND M. PEARSON, Ex'r.
[illegible] 1847. 62-ts

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscribers will please [illegible] forward and make immediate payment. A. & E. McPHERSON.

May 8, 1847. 62-3w

Uncommonly Cheap Goods.

JUST received at the New Lace Store, on Hay street, opposite D. A. Ray & Co., a [illegible] assortment of French Goods, which [illegible] sold very cheap, as follows: New style [illegible] worked Collars, from 30 cts. to $5 00; [illegible] and Gloves, only 5 cts. per pair; inside [illegible] 70 cts. to $4 50; col'd French [illegible] 25 cts. per yd. worth 50; Bonnet [illegible], at all prices; plain Muslins for [illegible] 20 to 75 cts. per yard; new style [illegible], only $1 50; children's worked [illegible]; Laces of every description, from 1 [illegible] cts. per yd.; also a good assortment of Mitts, Gloves, Steel Beads, Purses, Hair Platts, [illegible] Hooks, worked Cuffs, Netts, &c. &c. at astonishing low prices.

J. T. & C. KING.

N. B. A liberal deduction will be made to those who buy to sell again. J. T. & C. K.

April 11. 62tf

NOTICE.

AN exhibit of the Drayman's Book will be required by us in settlement of Drayage.

J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

JUST RECEIVED, per "Evergreen,"

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, consisting of Drap-d'Ete, Drap-d'Vienna, Queen's Cloth, Yarn Drill, Check Linen D'Orsays, Croton Cloth and Tweeds Sacks, Dress and Frock COATS.

Marseilles, Bombazine, Cassimere, black Satin and Polka Silk VESTS.

Drap-d'Ete, Linen and Cotton PANTS.

For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 3, 1847. 57tf

THE CHEAPEST GOODS.
WM. G. MATTHEWS,

WISHING to change his business, has reduced the price of Goods, and is determined to sell LOWER than they can be bought elsewhere, viz:—

Colored and half mourning Lawns and Muslins, at 15, 17½, 20, 25, 30 and 40 cents,
Balzorines and Bareges, from 29 to 90 cts. per yd,
English, French, and American Prints, (new style,) from 6 to 20 cents,
English, French and American Ginghams, 18 to 30 cents,
Colored and half mourning Gingham Muslins, 20 to 35 cents,
Grass Cloth for Skirts, 9 cents,
Skirts ready made, $1 15,
Swiss and Book Muslins, from 25 to 50 cents per yard,
Plain Jaconet and Plaid Cambrics, from 15 to 40 cents,
Silk and Berage Scarfs, from $1 25 to $6,
Silk Fringes for 8 cents,
Silk Buttons for Ladies' dresses, from 5 to 50 cts per dozen,
Corded Gymps, 2½ cents per yard,
Thread and Bobbin Edgings, from 6¼ to 25 cents per yard,
Cotton do. at 1, 1½ and 2½ cts. per yd. by the piece,
Worked Collars, single and double, from 45 cents to $2 50,
Superior Kid Gloves, all colors, from 65 to 75 cts,
Cotton Hose and half Hose, from 10 to 25 cents, prime;
"Howe's" sol'd headed Pins, the best article made, all sizes, 7½ cents per paper,
"New York" do. do. Pins, at 5 and 6¼ cents per paper,
A great variety of new style Bonnets, and Children's Bonnets and Flowers, at low prices,—a few ready trimmed, &c. &c.

With every other article you may call for in the Dry Goods line, both for Gentlemen's and Ladies' wear, in proportion with the above prices. Call and see the Goods, and we'll make the prices suit.

No. 3 Green street.
May 1, 1847. 61-4w

BACON AND TOBACCO.

1000 LBS. LARD,
3000 lbs. Bacon,
2000 lbs. cheap Manufactured Tobacco. For sale by

COOK & TROY.
May 4, 1847. 61-3w

Edgeworth Female Seminary.

THE Annual Examination on the 11th and 12th, will close on Thursday the 13th of May, with the Exercises of the graduating class. The next Term of 10 months will begin on the 1st of July. Students from a distance can be received during the June vacation.

Classes in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Astronomy, will have the aid of a valuable apparatus.

Greensborough, N. C., April 26, 1847. 61-3tp

A CARD.

THE Subscriber returns thanks to those who *responded* to his notice sometime since for "money wanted!" but as all did not, he would again appeal to those who are still delinquent, and request any who may be in attendance at the present term of Superior Court, to avail themselves of this notice to liquidate said debts; and those who may not, are requested to do so at farthest by next June term, as it is important with me they should.

N. B. Any and all having claims will present them.

GEO. W. McDONALD.
May 3, 1847. 61-3w

BELLS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish BELLS of all sizes from 20 to 15,000 lbs., suitable for Churches, Fire, Factories, Steamboats, &c.— They are warranted of superior quality and tone, and have obtained the premium at the 'New York State Fair' for several years past. I have sold a large number in this city and vicinity, and can refer to any of the purchasers as to tone, quality, &c.—one recently sold (of 2084 lbs.) to the Catholic Church at Laurel, Md., has been heard eight miles, and gives entire satisfaction. An assortment generally kept on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

JOHN P. HASKELL, Agent
for A. Meneely, Baltimore, Md.
April 28, 1847. 61-9w

BEWARE OF THE ROBBER.

THE Subscriber's Store was broken open on Sunday the 18th of April and a quantity of goods taken therefrom. They were traced to the house of Asa T. Hurley, and most of them were found there. Hurley himself ran off when the goods were found, and has not since been heard of. The object of this is to warn the public to be on their guard against him. He is about 18 to 20 years of age, red complexion, a good deal of beard for one of his age, very quick spoken, is illiterate; about 5½ feet high. W. W. DYE.

Moore county, May 1. 61-3w

MILL SAWS.

[illegible] DOZEN extra thick (Rowland's) Mill Saws, manufactured to order, daily expected from Philadelphia. For sale on as favorable terms as can be had in this market, by

JOHN H. & J. MARTINE.
Hay street, above the Post Office,
and nearly opposite their old Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 56tf

A GOOD COOK FOR SALE.

A GOOD COOK, washer, and ironer, of excellent character, about 45 years of age, for sale. Apply to C. B. MALLETT.

May 3, 1847. 61-tf

MAGNIFICENT LOTTERIES,
TO BE DRAWN IN MAY, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$50,000!
$15,000! $10,000!
ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 26, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, May 29, 1847.

60 Number Lottery.
11 drawn Nos. in each Package of 20 Tickets.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1	Do.	15,000	15,000
1	Do.	10,000	10,000
1	Do.	5,000	5,000
1	Do.	2,360	2,360
10	Prizes of	1,200 are	12,000
10	Do.	600	6,000
20	Do.	300	6,000
120	Do.	200	24,000

Tickets $15—Shares in proportion.

Certificate of Packages of		20 Wholes,	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	20 Eighths,	17 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
April 18, 1847. 59-tdpd

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS

HAS just received his Stock of Spring and Summer

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Among which are:

For Ladies' wear—White and bl'k watered Silks; plaid and striped ditto; silk and worsted Barege, (large assortment;) French and English Muslins and Lawns; chevre Lustres; Ginghams and Gingham Lawns and Muslins; embroidered and printed Evening Dresses; French, English and American Prints; Book, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; bishop and long Lawns; Linen Cambric; Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; revered and hem-stitched ditto; French worked Collars, a large assortment; fair Kid Gloves and Slippers; long Cloths and London Sheetings; Silesias and colored Cambrics; corded and grass Skirts; shell, tuck and side Combs; a large and fine assortment of silk and barege Scarfs; Bombazines and Alpacas.

For Gentlemen's wear—Fine French brown and black Broadcloths; fine English brown, blue, invisible green, and black ditto; French Doe skin, and English black and fancy colored Cassimeres; American fancy striped plaid and plain ditto; checked and plaid Linens; Drap d'Etes; Croton Coating; Vienna and Summer Cloths; plaid striped, satin white striped, and brown linen Drillings; fine Vestings and Cravats; Suspenders; Panama, Leghorn, and fine fur Hats; fine Boots; goat and calf skin Shoes; together with a large assortment of Goods suited to the country merchants' trade.

The public generally are invited to call and examine styles and prices.

The undersigned flatters himself that his stock will compare very favorably, as to styles and quality, with any in the market, and is determined not to be undersold by any that sell goods for a profit.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
March 27, 1847. 56tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a Fresh Supply of GOODS in their line, viz.

Sack Salt; brown, loaf, crushed, and powdered Sugars; Rio, Java, Laguira, and Maracaibo Coffee; cut Nails; wrapping Paper; Porto Rico and Cuba Molasses; Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Epsom Salts; Indigo and Madder; Saleratus; Copperas; Lamp Black; cotton and wool Cards; Brooms; painted and brass bound Buckets; wash Tubs and Keelers; wire Seives; willow Baskets; Borax; Alum; Brimstone; ground Pepper; Mustard (best quality); Scotch Snuff in Bladders; Hyson and black Teas; Nutmegs and Cloves; Cassia; Saddle Tacks; Shoe Blacking; Camphor; Starch; steel Forks; Spades and Shovels; weeding Hoes; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky pat. Axes; Coffee Mills; corn and mowing Scythes; handsaws and drawing Knives; trace and halter Chains; claw Hammers and Hatchets; cast, blistered, and German Steel; English and Swedish Iron; Shovel Moulds; pocket Knives; Knives and Forks; table and tea Spoons; pad, rim, stock, trunk, and till Locks; long and short handled frying Pans; Opodeldoc; Laudanum; Paregoric; castor and sweet Oil; Essences; Ink; hollow Ware; Crockery, suited to the country merchant trade; Glassware; Blacksmith's Tools in sets; Saddles, Bridles, and Martingales; Cigars, very elegant; Champagne Wine in baskets; pale and red French Brandies; Holland Gin; Madeira, Sherry, white and red Port Wines, warranted *unadulterated*.

The above, with numerous articles not named, will be sold as low as can be bought at any house in this place, to country merchants or others, on accommodating terms.

WILLIAMS, McGILVARY & CO.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1847. 60-tf

More New Goods.

WE are this day in receipt of a FRESH SUPPLY of fine goods for Ladies' wear, *of the most recent importations and entire new styles*, consisting in part of—

Rich blue-black Satin strip'd Poult de' Soie Silks,
Do fancy striped and fig'd do do,
Do do Satin striped & shaded do do,
Do do ombre shaded and fig'd do do,
Do do damask fig'd & striped do do,
Plain black Matteon, Gro' de Rhine, and Gro' de Swiss Lustrings.
Black and fancy Silk Fringes and Cords for Trimmings.
Super Satin striped and ombre shaded Barege Shawls and Scarfs.
Rich embroidered Thread Lace Shawls.
Extra rich do. Canton Crape ditto.
Super ombre shaded and embroidered French Muslins at [illegible]; black and white and black and lavender English Mourning Prints, Gauze Flannels, &c.
6 pieces Excelsior damask fig'd French printed Jaconets, something very rich for Ladies' dresses; Thread Laces, Edgings, &c., together with a large assortment of *new style* Bonnets, Artificial Sprigs, Flowers, Wreaths, &c.
Also, 1 piece extra fine black French Drap de' Ete, for gentlemen's Summer wear.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
April 24, 1847. 60-tf

FISH.

80 BBLS. No. 1 Halifax HERRINGS,
20 do. No. 2 MACKEREL.
Just received by HALL & HALL.
March 2[illegible]. 56tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

RECEIVED per Henrietta, a great variety of Garden Seeds, all of which are warranted of the growth of 1846. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
STANLY COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1847.

Rebecca Whitley *vs.* George Whitley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case has eluded the process and fled from the State, so that the ordinary process cannot be served upon him: It is Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said George Whitley shall make his appearance before the Judge of the Court of Equity in and for the county of Stanly, at the Court to be holden at the Court House in the town of Albemarle, on the first Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's bill, the same will be taken pro confesso against him, and set for hearing ex parte.

In testimony whereof, I, J. H. Treadwell, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, do hereunto set my hand, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and of American Independence the 71st.

60] J. H. TREADWELL, C. M. E.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1847.

Arch'd Patterson, and Angus McRae and wife Flora, *versus* James Murphy and wife Sarah, Shockly Gibson and wife Elizabeth, John S. Harrell and wife Lovedy.

PETITION FOR PARTITION OF LAND.

IT appearing to the Court, that the Defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer, published in the town of Fayetteville, for six weeks, that the said Defendants appear at the next Term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, and plead or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1847, and 71st of American Independence.

[58-6w] J. McLAURIN

NEW AND CHEAP
SPRING GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

New style Ginghams and Gingham Lawns,
Calicoes, well assorted,
Balzorines and Printed Lawns,
Gingham Muslin Robes,
Tarlton do. do.,
Silk and Muslin Scarfs,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Ditto Sheeting, 3 yards wide,
350 pieces Pantaloon Stuff, assorted,
Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, and Sattinets,
Lace Edging and Quilling,
Merino Cassimeres and Kentucky Jeans,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,
75 cases Boots and Shoes,
3-4 to 12-4 bleached and brown Domestics,
Alpacas, silk and cotton warp,

With many other Goods—all of which being purchased for *Cash* by the package, will be offered by wholesale or retail, as cheap or cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be had in this State.

March 29, 1847. 56tf

NEW
Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery Establishment.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving and offer for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, an extensive assortment of new and well selected Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

The whole combining a stock of commanding character rarely equalled in this country—which having been purchased in New York for Cash, and otherwise at Auction and private sale, will be sold at cheap rates, to merchants, families and others.

The stock being entirely new, and very general, comprehends far too many articles to be mentioned in a single advertisement; it is deemed sufficient to state, that almost every desirable article will be found at the Establishment.

In the selection and purchase of the stock now offered to the public, more than a month's constant labor has been expended, and no pains have been spared to obtain every article on the best terms.

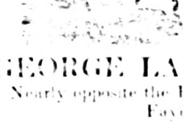
Connected as they are with one amongst the oldest and best houses in the United States, and with every means of procuring goods on the best terms, Wm. C. James & Co. feel persuaded they can offer very great inducements to those wishing to purchase, such indeed as cannot fail to satisfy.

New supplies of Goods will be constantly arriving as they are wanted.

Fayetteville, N. C., Hay street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
March 30, 1847. 56tf

N. B. Always on hand, a large assortment of SINGLE AND DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, from common to extra fine, with all the necessary equipments. W. C. J. & CO.

Marble Factory.



BY GEORGE LAUDER,
Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47-1ypd] Fayetteville, N. C.

NATIONAL LOAN FUND
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
OF LONDON.

"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Widow and the Orphan."

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £500,000, OR, $2,500,000.

Beside a reserve fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.

T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George st., Hanover square, Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
Secretary—F. F. CAMROUX, Esq.

THIS institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to life assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid; also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.

Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.

Persons insured for life can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premium for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.

Part of the Capital is permanently invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors—as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise) or otherwise.

The payment of premiums, half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rates.

No charge for stamp duty.

Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.

Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.

Division of Profits.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on the premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.

United States Board of Local Directors.—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall st.) N. York.—Jacob Harvey, Esq., Chairman; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq., James Boorman, Esq., George Barclay, Esq., Samuel S. Howland, Esq., Gorham A. Worth, Esq., Samuel M. Fox, Esq., William Van Hook, Esq., and C. Edward Habicht, Esq.

Philadelphia—Clement C. Biddle, Esq., Louis A. Godey, Esq., George Rex Graham, Esq., William Jones, Esq.

Baltimore—Jonathan Meredith, Esq., Samuel Hoffman, Esq., Dr. J. H. McCulloh.

J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Accountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.

Medical Examiners.—New York—J. Kearny Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker st.; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin st.; S. S. Keene, M. D., 290 Fourth st.

(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st. and No. 134 Bowery, at 3 o'clock, P. M., daily. Fee paid by the Society.)

Standing Counsel.—William Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall st.

Bankers.—The Merchants' Bank.

Solicitor.—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine st.

Cashier.—Henry E. Cutlip, Esq.

An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April 1840.

Pamphlets, blank forms, table of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office 74 Wall st., 134 Bowery, or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, or British North American Colonies.

STARK & PEARCE, Agents,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dr. B. W. ROBINSON, Medical Examiner,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 18, 1847. 55-3m

Blank Warrants for sale here.

Olive Oil Soap, for chapped hands, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CONGRESS WATER, SALAD OIL, this day received and for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
June 8. 14-tf

Linseed Oil, and Copal Varnish, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

A New Supply of FRUIT.

ALMONDS, Madeira, Brazil and Pecan Nuts, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Preserves, &c.
Just received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 29, 1846. 33tf

Fahnestock's Vermifuge, Comstock's ditto, Jayne's ditto, Dead Shot for Worms.
44 For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

RED CLOVER SEED, for sale by J. HUSKE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

On Consignment,

100 BOXES "Lash's" Cigars.
5 Bbls. "Lash's" Rye Whiskey, distilled 18 months since. For Sale by
JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

Toys, Perfumery & Fancy Goods,

A GREAT variety, just received and for sale cheap by
W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 34-tf

FOR SALE.

ONE-HALF of those valuable Building Lots, joining Mr. Ray's new Brick Store. The half will be about 42 feet front on Hay Street.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Jan. 13, 1846. 93-tf

Hops, Mustard, and Sweet Oil, of prime quality, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.
Dec. 28. 43-tf

A few quarter casks of fine old London Particular Madeira WINE, for sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.
April 13, 1847. 58tf

$25 REWARD.

I WILL give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of a negro boy by the name of JOE, who absconded from me about the first of this month, or Fifteen Dollars for the confinement of him in any Jail so that I can get him. Joe is black and quite likely and very shrewd; about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, probably higher; will weigh about one hundred and forty or fifty pounds. He will no doubt try to make his way to a free State; he may have free papers, and try to pass himself off for one of the Reeds. He may attempt to pass in woman's clothing, as his wife is a free woman. If he has her free papers, they will be in the name of Eleanor Reed; or if his wife is with him, she may pretend to have a title for him as I am informed she pretends to have.—There are a great many free persons of color by the name of Reed in this vicinity, and probably he has procured some of their free papers.

C. N. WHITE.
Concord, April 23, 1847. 60-tf

Received this day per Steamer Fayetteville,

5 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR.
10 boxes and bbls. Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered SUGAR. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
April 23. 60tf

NOTICE.

THE firm of Cook & Hodges having dissolved 1st of last April, I would therefore give notice to all indebted to the concern, that unless payment be made by the first of April next, I shall place all claims in the hands of officers for collection.
JAS. G. COOK.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

Valuable LANDS for sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the whole of his LANDS, situate in the lower end of Richmond county, within three miles of Little Pedee, which is navigable at and above that point. One tract contains about 500 acres, 100 of which is in a good state of cultivation, with a convenient dwelling and other outhouses. The other tract, joining the above, contains about 200 acres, 75 in cultivation, with a dwelling and other houses.—Both tracts are well adapted to the growth of Corn and Cotton, with large quantities of pine suitable for ton timber and turpentine. Persons wishing to purchase would do well to come and examine the premises. I am determined to sell at some price, either the whole or in separate tracts, as suits the purchaser.

ARCHIBALD FAIRLY.
April 5, 1847. 58-6w

INFAMOUS TRAFFIC!!!
Fever and Ague Patients!!

IS it not an Infamous Traffic for Wholesale and Retail Druggists, and other Merchants, to buy up Spurious, Adulterated, Repudiated and Counterfeit Rowand's Tonic Mixture, at auction, and from irresponsible and swindling medicine venders, for two or three dollars per dozen, and then to sell it to the ignorant and unwary, as the genuine Rowand's "Improved" Tonic Mixture, for one dollar the bottle! and when they well know besides that this counterfeit trash has been universally pronounced worthless and inert, and WILL NOT CURE THE AGUE! I know of no more inhuman and dastardly conduct in men laying any claim to respectability or honesty.

Look carefully for the "Written Signature of John R. Rowand," on a paper label across the mouth of every bottle, without which "guard" it never can be genuine, however knavish medicine-venders may falsify and try to deceive.

Agency in Fayetteville, N. C. at the Bookstore of E. J. Hale.

May 1, 1847. 61-11wks

A Word to Boys.—Truth is one of the rarest of gems. Many a youth has been lost to society, by suffering it to tarnish, and foolishly throwing it away. If this gem still shines in your bosom, suffer nothing to displace it or dim its lustre.

Profanity is a mark of low breeding. Show us the man who commands the greatest respect. An oath never trembles on his tongue. Read the catalogues of crime. Inquire the character of those who depart from virtue. Without a single exception, you will find them to be profane. Think of this, and let not a vile word disgrace you.

Honesty, frankness, generosity, virtue—blessed traits! Be these yours, my boys, and we shall not fear. You will claim the respect and the love of all. You are watched by your elders. Men who are looking for clerks or apprentices, have their eyes on you. If you are profane, vulgar, theatre-going, they will not choose you. If you are upright, steady, and industrious, before long you will find good places, kind masters, and have the prospect of a useful life before you.

Portland Tribune.

POETRY.

SPEAK NOT HARSHLY.

BY MISS JULIA A. FLETCHER.

Speak not harshly,—much of care
Every human heart must bear.
Enough of shadows sadly play,
Around the very sunniest way.—
Enough of sorrows darkly lie,
Veiled within the merriest eye.
By thy childhood's gushing tears,—
By the griefs of after years,—
By the anguish thou dost know,—
Add not to another's woe!

Speak not harshly,—much of sin
Dwelleth every heart within.
In its closely covered cells
Many a wayward passion dwells.
By the many hours misspent,—
By the gifts to error lent,—
By the wrong thou didst not shun,—
By the good thou hast not done,
With a lenient spirit scan
The weakness of thy brother man.

The Elections in 1847.—The next general elections take place in August, and so on, as follows:

Kentucky,	Monday,	August	2nd
Indiana,	"	"	"
Illinois,	"	"	"
Missouri,	"	"	"
Alabama,	"	"	"
North Carolina,	Thursday,	"	5th
Tennessee,	"	"	"
Maine,	Monday,	September	6th
Vermont,	Tuesday,	"	7th
Georgia,	Monday,	October	4th
Arkansas,	"	"	"
Florida,	"	"	"
Maryland,	Wednesday,	"	6th
South Carolina,	Monday,	"	11th
Pennsylvania,	Tuesday,	"	12th
Ohio,	"	"	"
Michigan,	Monday,	November	1st
Mississippi,	"	"	"
Louisiana,	"	"	"
Texas,	"	"	"
New York,	Tuesday,	"	2nd
New Jersey,	"	"	"
Massachusetts,	Monday,	"	8th
Delaware,	Tuesday,	"	9th

Aid to Ireland.—The total money receipts of the Treasurer of the Relief Committee of this city, up to the 1st instant, amounted to $135,307 76.

N. Y. Express.

A vote was recently taken throughout New York, whether licenses should be granted to retail spirituous liquors. The party in favor of granting the licenses prevailed pretty generally throughout the State. The Courier and Enquirer says:

This result, of course, is not to be attributed to an increasing appetite for liquor on the part of the people at large. It is the natural consequence of the injudicious manner in which the advocates of temperance have of late urged their cause upon public notice. Nothing could be more fatal to the cause, as almost any one might have seen, than to bring it before the people as a thing to be agitated, wrangled about and voted upon at the polls. And in the next place, the temperance people go too far in seeking to forbid *by law* the sale of liquor. The enactment of such a law begets hostility, even where it did not before exist. Men may be willing to do right, and at the same time very averse to being *compelled* to do right.

Singular Accident.—A singular and serious accident occurred last week at Cincinnati. In company with a gentleman in a buggy a young lady was returning to the city from a country jaunt. Her long dress, flying over the side of the vehicle, caught in the splinters of a broken fellce of the hind wheel, and dragged her violently and suddenly out upon the pavement. In the fall her skull was fractured and her recovery is doubtful.

[It is a wonder that such accidents do not more frequently happen, seeing the heedless manner in which Ladies (not realizing the danger of the practice) suffer their garments to hang loosely from gigs, carioles, or any sort of carriage which is partly open. We have often (observing carriages passing our own streets) shuddered at the reflection that a light breath of wind wafting the folds of a shawl or the train of a gown over the wheel of the vehicle a lady is riding in, might lead to the most frightful accident—just such as that above described.—*Eds. Nat. Intell.*

A Great Fortune for Somebody.—The "Townley" Estate, in England, has been in the hands of the Receivers of the Court of Chancery for very many years. It is variously valued from 50 to 80,000,000 of dollars. It is now understood that 30,000,000 goes to the heirs of one John Lawrence, who emigrated to the American Colonies some 160 years ago. This John Lawrence was one of three brothers, who, during the political troubles in England, went to Holland, thence to Boston, and soon after purchased a large tract of land in Queen's county, Long Island, now known as Flushing. This John Lawrence has numerous descendants, but who the right heirs are is not yet settled. We understand there will be little if any difficulty in settling the relationship of many now living in New York and Long Island, to the veritable John Lawrence referred to. Of course, this news has caused a flare-up among the Lawrence family.

N. Y. Gazette and Times.

Senator Benton, during his recent journey westward, was conversing on the subject of this wretched war, when he was asked what his plan was. Mr. Benton replied with that inimitable grandeur for which he is so distinguished—"My plan, sir, is to put down the army and the priests, sir." The army,—not impossible, perhaps. But *the priests!*

In making some people, Nature appears to have made a mistake. Instead of the heart being soft and the head hard it is *vice versa.*

The phraseology, "conquer a peace" of Mexico, was a blunder of the type setter. It should have read "conquer a *piece*" of Mexico.

Murder.—On the night of Sunday the 23d inst., a drunken row occurred at a sailor boarding house in the South part of the town kept by Andrew W. Smith, usually called "Main Top" Smith, in the course of which Smith was so badly beaten that he died on Wednesday night. Four seamen belonging to the Brig Osage were arrested as participators in the assault, and after examination committed for trial. Their names are Wm. Myres, John Jenkins, Thomas McKenzie, and Wm. Sanderson.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

A Curious Calculation.—What is a billion? The reply is very simple: a million times a million. This is quickly written, and quicker still pronounced; but no man is able to count it. You may count 160 or 170 in a minute; but let us even suppose that you may go as far as 200; then an hour will produce 12,000, a day 280,000, and a year of 365 days 105,120,000. Let us suppose now that Adam, at the beginning of his existence, had begun to count, had continued to do so, and was counting still; he would not even now, according to the usually supposed age of our globe, have counted near enough. For to count a billion he would require 9,512 years, 34 days, 5 hours, and 39 minutes.

Singular Occurrence.—Under the obituary head, in to-day's paper, will be found the death of Mr. Jacob Reese. There are circumstances connected with his decease, which, whether you term them the effects of a disordered imagination, or view them as actual presentiment, present some very singular points for the mind to dwell upon. We will state the facts as they were related to us; our readers can draw their own inferences. On the day of his death, Mr. Reese was engaged in seeding oats, and, towards evening, he was startled by a voice apparently at his elbow, saying—'you may sow, but you shall not reap!'—He looked around, and, seeing no one, continued his work of seeding, attributing it, as he afterwards stated, to his imagination.

At every step, however, the warning was repeated, and at last unable longer to bear it, he proceeded home to his wife.—He was persuaded by her that it was imagination, and finding that he had no fever, and did not complain of indisposition, she induced him to return to the field. There, however, the same solemn, warning voice, attended him at *every* step—'you may sow, but you shall not reap!'—and in a state of extreme agitation, he again ceased work and went home. He there took an early supper, was shortly after attacked with a swelling in the throat, and, before sunrise next morning, was a corpse.

Centreville, Queen Anne's Co. [illegible] Times.

Danger of Inhaling Ether.—A boy named Coolidge had his arm badly crushed in a Boston steam bakery a few days since, and it was amputated by Dr. Lewis while the patient was under the influence of ether. In a few hours after he died.—The ether was properly administered by Dr. Hayward, surgeon of the Massachusetts Hospital, who, with Drs. Jackson, Cabot, and others, were present at the operation. It seems from the report that, in the opinion of Dr. Lewis, "the inhalation of the ether was the *immediate cause* of the boy's death." Several cases of this kind have been recently recorded, proving that this wonderfully affecting agent is to be administered with the greatest caution.

There is a volume contained in a few words of Shakespeare, where he says—"Drunkenness is an egg from which all vice may be hatched."

A very small man, who is blessed with a very large wife, that instead of looking up to him with admiration, is in the habit of looking down upon him with something akin to contempt, called her yesterday in her presence, by way of a compliment, "my better half." "Your better half," said she, with a disdainful toss of the head, you had better say 'your best three quarters,' you are not more than one-fourth of the joint concern, no how!"

The Louisville Democrat, of yesterday, announces the melancholy fact that Gen. Cass has been slain "by the jaw-bone of an ass." Does our sly neighbor mean to insinuate that the General has talked himself to death?—*Louisville Democrat.*

Suppression of Marriage.—It is proposed to include marriage among the *games of chance* made penal under the gambling law.

The following advertisement appears in one of the New York city papers which reached here yesterday:

"NEW YORK, April 30, 1847.—This is to give notice that John Henry Covill left his bed and board somewhere in the middle of December, 1848; and, if he gives no information where he can be heard from within three months, I shall get married again and leave the city.

"ELIZABETH COVILL."

And Still they Come.—Queen Victoria is expected to "increase her family" in August next. As usual.

Sound Doctrine.—A sensible writer says: "A man who loves his family, will take a newspaper; and a man who respects his family, will pay for it."

The arrival of the U. S. sloop-of-war Jamestown, at Cork, laden with breadstuffs and provisions for the relief of the distressed Irish, gave rise to unusual manifestations of joy. The bells rung merry peals, the people illuminated their houses, and all kinds of honors were showered upon the officers and crew. The last foreign papers dwell upon an occurrence so unusual and so gratifying in the most eloquent and feeling terms.

Blanks of all kinds.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

FROM THE PICAYUNE, MAY 6.

LATER FROM GEN. SCOTT'S ARMY.

Jalapa Surrendered—Perote in the Possession of the United States Army—Advance of the Americans towards Puebla—Movements of Santa Anna—Mexican Version of the Battle of Cerro Gordo—Guerrilla War—State of the Capital—Popular Feeling in the Country—British offer of Mediation—&c. &c.

The steamship New Orleans arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 29th ult.

By this arrival we have received a voluminous correspondence and files of Mexican and American papers—not forgetting the American Star, an excellent paper just established at Jalapa. The news is interesting in every particular. The army met with no opposition on the march to Perote, nor is it expected that any serious obstruction will be encountered this side of Puebla, if indeed at that place.

Santa Anna escaped through a mountain pass from Cerro Gordo, and was at Orizaba at last accounts, waiting reinforcements. It was said that he designed adopting a guerilla mode of operations for the remainder of the war. The city of Mexico was astounded by the battle of Cerro Gordo. Great preparations were being made for its defence.

The road from Vera Cruz to the army was infested with armed banditti, who attacked weak parties or trains unprovided with a sufficient escort.

The New Orleans brought over Lieut. Col. Don Jose Maria Mata, Lieuts. Ant. Piedras, Henry Mejal, and Bartolome Amable, Mexican prisoners. Gen. La Vega and others were shortly to leave Vera Cruz for the United States.

Capt. Montgomery, Quartermaster U. S. A., Lieut. Servera and Lieut. Sanders, 1st Dragoons, came passengers in the New Orleans, and 150 discharged volunteers and teamsters.

[Special Correspondence of the Picayune.]

JALAPA, MEXICO, April 25, 1847.

We have news which is thought to be reliable of Santa Anna. A report came in this morning to the effect that he is at or near Orizaba, in command of some 5,000 troops, and that he intends opening a guerilla war in person, by following in Gen. Scott's rear and attacking none save small parties. This course he should adopt, most certainly; but whether he will or not remains to be seen. The height of Santa Anna's ambition is probably to capture some detached and half unprotected wagon train, and by magnifying some such sweeping operation into a great and magnificent action and victory—he understands the process better than even any Mexican alive—he hopes to reinstate himself in the affection and good opinion of his people.

The Mexicans here, one and all, denounce Santa Anna for a coward, a traitor, and every thing else that is bad; and I verily believe that a majority of them would rejoice exceedingly had Gen. Scott captured him the other day and hung him upon the first limb strong enough to bear his weight. That he is playing them false you cannot beat out of their heads—that he has sold the battles of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo for a consideration they are equally confident, and in proof they are eternally talking about the $3,000,000. They do not understand why it was that President Polk allowed him to pass freely into Vera Cruz from Havana, unless there was bribery and corruption at the bottom—the idea that our troops are a whit better than theirs, or that they can whip them, even two to one, when posted behind batteries, has never entered their heads—and hence, as a better excuse than none, there are many of them who say that they have been sold by the "Hero of Tampico." Again, there are doubtless many—perhaps the larger portion—who have lost all confidence, either in his honesty or bravery; and although they may not desire a peace with us, they are still anxious to get rid of the tyrant on any terms. Such is the state of feeling here in Jalapa.

I send you a copy of *El Monitor Republicano* of the 17th inst., which is the latest paper received from the City of Mexico. It contains a few facts but a deal more fancy. You will see that at the capital, on the 19th inst., they had it that Gen. Scott had retreated from Plan del Rio to Vera Cruz, as fast as he could, and that the Mexicans were congratulating themselves thereat. It did not seem to me that Gen. Scott was retreating at the time.

It is still uncertain when a main movement of the army is to be made. The want of transportation is severely felt, for with his present means Gen. Scott finds the greatest difficulty in extending his line of operations. In the mean time, small parties of ladrones and rancheros are committing depredations in the rear, and such is the nature of the country that they can only be punished with the greatest difficulty. Yours, etc. G. W. K.

P. S. *Important!* 10 o'clock, A. M.—The diligencia or stage-coach is just in from the city of Mexico, from whence they have received papers up to the 22d inst. The news of the terrible defeat at Cerro Gordo had reached the capital, and while it astonished and overwhelmed all classes, the tone of the papers, of the public men, and of the Congress itself, would also show that it had served to inflame the people still more against the U. States. Anaya has been appointed provisional President, I believe, and has been gifted with full powers on every point except that in relation to making peace with the United States—this no one thinks of. Congress, in extraordinary session, has even declared any one a traitor who talks of peace. The editor of *El Republicano* says that we may take Puebla, that we may even capture the city of Mexico, but that there must be no peace. The duty of the people is to see their cities sacked and destroyed, and themselves immolated, before they talk of peace. The guerilla system of warfare appears to be recommended on all sides as their only salvation: by this means they drove out the Spaniards, and in the same way they say they must expel the iniquitous, usurping and grasping North Americans from their sacred soil. Better all die, and be blotted from the scale of nations, than come to any terms so long as a single hostile foot is on their soil or a hostile vessel on their coast—such is the language of the papers, of the civil bodies, and of the military.

From a passenger, a Spaniard, who arrived in the diligencia, we learn that as yet they have done little or nothing towards fortifying Mexico. He also says that there is a strong party in favor of peace, although the members hardly dare avow themselves. There are no regular troops of consequence on the route, and all those who escaped at Cerro Gordo, with the exception of a portion of the cavalry, have dispersed in every direction. On the 20th April, immediately after the receipt of the news of Santa Anna's defeat, Gen. Mariano Salas called a meeting of officers to devise some measures by which to preserve the nation from utter obliteration. No one here thinks that the Mexicans can ever make another stand and give another grand battle, but the impression is prevalent that small parties will be organized to annoy the roads, cut off supplies, and kill all stragglers. How great, in this case, is the necessity for two or three, or even one regiment of Texans.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 25—Afternoon.

I have borrowed the copies of *El Republicano* for an hour. They are dated at the city of Mexico, April 21 and 22, and the latter gives a full account of the battle of Cerro Gordo.

The Mexican particulars of the combat, as usual, are peculiarly rich. They say that Santa Anna sustained the combat with 6000 men against 14 000, and fought valiantly to the very last. When, finally, he found himself entirely surrounded by enemies, he *forced a passage* through "los Yankees" with a column of the 4th Regiment of Infantry of the line! The fact, as every one knows, is that Santa Anna left early—all the cutting he did was to cut the saddle mule from his coach, and then cut and run.

The Mexicans admit that they had two generals killed, but give no name save that of Vasquez. Cols. Cosio and Calatayud are also named as among the killed. Gen. Scott's loss, on the 17th and 18th, is put down at over 4000, while the loss of the Mexicans is admitted to be 2000 men in killed and wounded. They say that the Americans fought like hordes of savages, killing all that presented themselves, whether wagoners, old men or women.

Gen. Canalizo is openly accused of bad conduct at Cerro Gordo. They say that when he should have made a charge, which would have been decisive, he withdrew with his cavalry—in plain terms that he ran.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 26, 1847.

We have intelligence this morning to the effect that Gen. Worth has advanced one of his brigades, with a battery and a troop of dragoons, to a place called Tepe Agualco, twelve leagues beyond Perote, to enlarge his circuit of supplies. You may hear that a party of dragoons has been cut off by the enemy at the other side of Perote, but there is no truth in the rumor.

We already hear of depredations committed by the Mexicans on the roads. Even Santa Anna's son-in-law, who has the appearance of an American, was set upon, robbed, and maltreated most shamefully by his own countrymen the other night. The stage-driver, who brings this news, says that all the young man's protestations that he was a true Mexican were of no effect—he had light hair, blue eyes, and must needs be a Yankee. We also have a report that a number of recruits for the army, coming up under charge of Capt. Winder, have been killed by the rancheros or guerillas between this place and Cerro Gordo.

If possible, I intend obtaining a full list of all the officers under Col. Harney who took part in the noted and successful storming of Cerro Gordo. The name of the hill should also be placed on the colors of each regiment engaged. Words cannot describe the strength of the place, nor the immense difficulty, to say nothing of the danger, attendant upon storming it. It is said that Santa Anna remarked, the evening before it was captured, "*If the Yankees can storm this place they can storm hell itself!*" The 3d and 7th Infantry, under Capt. Alexander and Lieut. Col. Plymton, went side by side; the 1st Artillery, under Colonel Childs, although stationed a short distance in the rear as a reserve, could not be restrained and held back, while many of the Rifles even left the position assigned them, and were "in at the death," if I can be allowed such an expression. Not a man who looks at the natural and artificial obstacles these men had to encounter, but must think they would deter and dismay the stoutest hearts: yet every man under Col. Harney pressed onward, as if determined to be first at the breastworks. The history of war can hardly show a parallel to the storming of Cerro Gordo.

Col. Martin Scott went on this morning with the 5th Infantry, to join the division of Gen. Worth. The general impression now is, that Gen. Scott, unable to keep up his communications regularly through the *tierra caliente* for want of horses and transportation, will cut himself loose from Vera Cruz, push on towards the city of Mexico, and to a certain extent depend upon the natural resources of the country. To establish depots and guards between Plan del Rio and Vera Cruz would expose the lives of hundreds of men—I mean during the sickly season—and would, besides, give the acclimated rancheros living in that section continual opportunities to rob and destroy the trains, as well as kill the few men who could be spared to protect them. There is hardly a half a mile on the road that does not possess the best of cover for an ambuscade, and the great difficulty is that those who perpetrate an outrage cannot be pursued and punished. As soon as Gen. Scott's intentions are made known in relation to his movements you shall be acquainted with them—at present I can only give you camp rumors. G. W. K.

JALAPA, Mexico, April 28, 1847.

The diligencia came in this morning from Perote, but from no point on the other side, as the Governor of Puebla has ordered it to cease running this way.

Among other rumors brought by passengers, is one to the effect that Mr. Bankhead, the British Minister, has renewed his offers of mediation between Mexico and the United States, and that when the last diligencia left the city of Mexico the Congress was acting upon his propositions, whatever they may have been. Notwithstanding the fixed and denunciatory tones of the public press, there is certainly a peace party in Mexico, and there may be something in this report of English intervention in the distracted affairs of Mexico.

Col. Garland's brigade left the Castle of Perote yesterday morning at day-light for Tepe Agualco, and will reach that place to-night. Major Smith's light battalion, a troop of dragoons, and Col. Duncan's battery accompany Col. G. We learn here that Gen. Worth has been very successful in collecting supplies.

An intelligent man with whom I have conversed, says that the Mexicans neither will nor can make any opposition at Puebla. The population is one of the worst in Mexico, and the most inimical to strangers; yet the dreadful defeat at Cerro Gordo has completely paralyzed them.—At the city of Mexico, a few light breastworks have been thrown up; but nothing like a regular system of defence has been as yet undertaken. Not only the Government but the citizens appear, with all their vauntings, to have become stupified at the succession of defeats which have befallen their country, and know not which way to turn nor what to do. Santa Anna has written to the Government from Orizaba, stating that he has 1500 men, and wants reinforcements and money; but his demands have been unheeded. At the city of Mexico, as well as in other places, the people appear to have lost much of their confidence in the "Hero of Tampico," and many have openly accused him of cowardice at Cerro Gordo, as well as of having sold the battle to the Americans.

Majors Borland and Gaines, Capt. Clay, with the other prisoners taken at Incarnacion some months since, are said to be at liberty in the city of Mexico. No less than six of the party, as it is reported, have already been assassinated by the Mexicans.

Senor Atocha, who came out from the United States with some propositions of peace, or something of the kind—it turned out to be a species of fool's errand, at all events—catches it severely in *El Republicano* of the 19th inst. The editor says:

> "This man has arrived at Vera Cruz. This circumstance is more aggravating than any misfortune that has befallen us in our war with the Americans. Atocha was here in certain times of pettifogging and immorality, he made a rapid fortune, such as are made under cover or under the auspices of certain cabinets; he was vexed and prosecuted, in the year 1844, as an enemy of the national representation, as a traitor, and as an exciter of revolt. He had the shamelessness to return to Vera Cruz in February last to propose a peace, was despised, and now, after the loss of Vera Cruz, he presents himself again with the same object. This is the worst that can happen to Mexico! Atocha, the municipal pomp of the heartless leeches of times past, comes as the broker of a peace which Mexico is asked to make!"

Now, this is all very well. The sending of such a person as Atocha to this country—a man universally hated and despised by all save a few Government stock jobbers—was certainly most humiliating to the people here, and any thing but calculated to open a door for a peaceful settlement of difficulties.

VERA CRUZ, April 29, 1847.

Gentlemen: An express arrived last evening from Lieut. Dixon in command of 102 convalescent soldiers from the hospitals in this city on their road to join their respective regiments at and near Jalapa, stating that the party had been attacked by about 300 Mexicans. The express rider met, two miles this side of where he left Lieut. D., a train of about forty wagons in charge of Capt. Croghan Ker. Some fears are entertained for a train that was some five or six hours ahead of them. In fact, the Mexicans had great rejoicing amongst themselves last evening in consequence of the capture of one of our wagon trains by the enemy. Their accounts have it that our men (the guard) had been literally cut to pieces; but we have little faith in any thing that comes from such sources.

The Mexicans have a fine chance now to work upon our trains if they could only raise courage enough to do it. Col. Wilson's force at this place is too weak to spare many from it, and if the enemy should go to work with determination they might reap a handsome reward almost without opposition. The scarcity of cavalry is severely felt. The New Orleans on her last trip from Tampico found it necessary to throw overboard about thirty of the best horses belonging to the Tennessee cavalry during a severe norther. A few cases of *vomito* are said to have occurred, but in a very mild form.

ITEMS.—Mr. Black, U. S. Consul, has at length been driven from the city of Mexico. He arrived at Tampico, on his way home.

It was reported that Santa Anna had been shot by the Mexicans. Another report was, that he had been removed from the command of the army, and Gen. Canalizo appointed.

It was said that Gen. Taylor had communicated with Gen. Scott, with a view to joining their forces for the capture of the city of Mexico.

Col. Childs is the military Governor of Jalapa.

The number of our killed and wounded in the battle of Cerro Gordo is found to be not far from 400.

Gen. Taylor was at the Walnut Springs, near Monterey, on the 18th ult. The 12 months' volunteers were starting home; few or none of them re-enlist.

A scout of 200 men from Col. May's squadron of dragoons endeavored to get a fight with Gen. Minon, at the head of 1000 lancers, but without effect. Three of the dragoons were killed by some prowling Mexicans, whilst they were separated from the main body.

The troops at Saltillo were in excellent health, and the wounded recovering.

Capt. Edward Webster (son of Daniel Webster,) of the Massachusetts Regiment, had been ill for some time at Matamoras, but was recovering.

The Generosity of our Soldiers.—The kindness of our men to the wounded of the enemy was as conspicuous as their fortitude under suffering. After the battle was over they could be seen on every side lifting the poor fellows into easier positions, supplying them with water and binding up their wounds. Sturdy fellows who, a few minutes before, were charging against the enemy with the most destructive fury and savage determination, were now transformed by victory into kind nurses, who watched over and assisted their wounded enemies with the most tender care and solicitude.

The result of the battle of Cerro Gordo has shown how much more reliable in time of war are wooden legs than flesh and blood ones. While Santa Anna's live leg ran away, the wooden one was firm to the last.—*North American.*

OFFICIAL.

The following very interesting despatch from Major General Scott was received at the War Office, by this evening's southern boat. We hasten to lay it before our readers:—*Union.*

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Plan del Rio, 50 miles from Vera Cruz,
April 19, 1847.

SIR: The plan of attack, sketched in General Orders, No. 111, [published in last evening's "Union,"] herewith, was finely executed by this gallant army, before two o'clock, p. m., yesterday. We are quite embarrassed with the results of victory—prisoners of war, heavy ordnance, field batteries, small arms, and accoutrements. About 3,000 men laid down their arms with the usual proportion of field and company officers, besides five generals, several of them of great distinction. Pinson, Jarrero, La Vega, Noriega, and Obando. A sixth general, Vasquez, was killed in defending the battery (tower) in the rear of the whole Mexican army, the capture of which gave us those glorious results.

Our loss, though comparatively small, in numbers, has been serious. Brigadier General Shields, a commander of activity, zeal, and talents, is, I fear, if not dead, mortally wounded. He is some five miles from me at the moment. The field of operations covered many miles, broken by mountains and deep chasms, and I have not a report, as yet, from any division or brigade. Twiggs's division, followed by Shields's (now Col. Baker's) brigade, are now at, or near Xalapa, and Worth's division is in route thither, all pursuing, with good results, as I learn, that part of the Mexican army—perhaps six or seven thousand men, who fled before our right had carried the tower, and gained the Xalapa road. Pillow's brigade alone, is near me at this depot of wounded, sick, and prisoners, and I have time only to give from him the names of 1st Lieutenant F. B. Nelson, and 2d C. G. Gill, both of the 2d Tennessee foot (Haskell's regiment) among the killed, and in the brigade 106, of all ranks, killed or wounded. Among the latter, the gallant brigadier general himself has a smart wound in the arm, but not disabled, and Major R. Farqueson, 2d Tennessee; Captain H. F. Murray, 2d Lieutenant G. T. Sutherland, 1st Lieutenant W. P. Hale (adjutant) all of the same regiment, severely, and 1st Lieutenant W. Yearwood, mortally wounded. And I know, from personal observation on the ground, that 1st Lieutenant Ewell, of the rifles, if not now dead, was mortally wounded, in entering, sword in hand, the entrenchments around the captured tower. Second Lieut. Derby, topographical engineers, I also saw, at the same place, severely wounded, and Captain Patten, 2d United States infantry, lost his right hand. Major Sumner, 2d United States dragoons, was slightly wounded the day before, and Capt. Johnston, topographical engineers (now lieutenant colonel of infantry) was very severely wounded some days earlier while reconnoitring. I must not omit to add that Captain Mason and 2d Lieutenant Davis, both of the rifles, were among the very severely wounded in storming the same tower. I estimate our total loss, in killed and wounded, may be about 250, and that of the enemy 350.—In the pursuit towards Xalapa (25 miles hence) I learn we have added much to the enemy's loss in prisoners, killed, and wounded. In fact, I suppose his retreating army to be nearly disorganized, and hence my haste to follow, in an hour or two, to profit by events.

In this hurried and imperfect report I must not omit to say that Brigadier General Twiggs, in passing the mountain range beyond Cerro Gordo, crowned with the tower, detached from his division, as I suggested the day before, a strong force to carry that height, which commanded the Xalapa road at the foot, and could not fail, if carried, to cut off the whole or any part of the enemy's forces from a retreat in any direction. A portion of the 1st artillery, under the often-distinguished Brevet Colonel Childs, the 3d infantry, under Captain Alexander, the 7th infantry, under Lieutenant Colonel Plymton, and the rifles, under Maj. Loring, all under the temporary command of Colonel Harney, 2d dragoons, during the confinement to his bed of Brevet Brigadier General P. F. Smith, composed that detachment. The style of execution, which I had the pleasure to witness, was most brilliant and decisive. The Brigade ascended the long and difficult slope of Cerro Gordo, without shelter, and under the tremendous fire of artillery and musketry with the utmost steadiness, reached the breastworks, drove the enemy from them, planted the colors of the 1st artillery, 3d and 7th infantry—the enemy's flag still flying—and, after some minutes of sharp firing, finished the conquest with the bayonet.

It is a most pleasing duty to say that the highest praise is due to Harney, Childs, Plymton, Loring, Alexander, their gallant officers and men, for this brilliant service, independent of the great results which soon followed.

Worth's division of regulars coming up at this time, he detached Brevet Lieutenant Colonel C. F. Smith, with his light battalion, to support the assault, but not in time. The General, reaching the tower a few minutes before me, and observing a white flag displayed from the nearest portion of the enemy towards the batteries below, sent out Cols. Harney and Childs to hold a parley. The surrender followed in an hour or two.

Major General Patterson left a sick bed to share in the dangers and fatigues of the day; and after the surrender went forward to command the advanced forces towards Xalapa.

Brigadier General Pillow and his brigade twice assaulted with great daring the enemy's line of batteries on our left; and though without success, they contributed much to distract and dismay their immediate opponents.

President Santa Anna, with Generals Canalizo and Almonte, and some six or eight thousand men, escaped towards Xalapa just before Cerro Gordo was carried, and before Twiggs's division reached the national road above.

I have determined to parole the prisoners—officers and men—as I have not the means of feeding them here, beyond to-day, and cannot afford to detach a heavy body of horse and foot, with wagons, to accompany them to Vera Cruz. Our baggage train, though increasing, is not yet half large enough to give an assured progress to this army. Besides, a greater number of prisoners would, probably, escape from the escort in the long and deep sandy road, without subsistence—ten to one—than we shall find again, out of the same body of men, in the ranks opposed to us. Not one of the Vera Cruz prisoners is believed to have been in the lines of Cerro Gordo. Some six of the officers, highest in rank, refuse to give their paroles, except to go to Vera Cruz, and thence, perhaps, to the United States.

The small arms and their accoutrements, being of no value to our army here or at home, I have ordered them to be destroyed; for we have not the means of transporting them. I am, also, somewhat embarrassed with the —— pieces of artillery—all bronze—which we have captured. It would take a brigade, and half the mules of this army, to transport them fifty miles. A field battery I shall take for service with the army; but the heavy metal must be collected, and left here for the present. We have our own siege-train and the proper carriages with us.

Being much occupied with the prisoners, and all the details of a forward movement, besides looking to the supplies which are to follow from Vera Cruz, I have time to add no more—intending to be at Xalapa early to-morrow. We shall not, probably, again meet with serious opposition this side of Perote—certainly not, unless delayed by the want of the means of transportation.

I have the honor to remain, sir, with high respect, your most obedient servant,
WINFIELD SCOTT.

P. S. I invite attention to the accompanying letter to President Santa Anna, taken in his carriage yesterday; also to his proclamation, issued on hearing that we had captured Vera Cruz, &c., in which he says: "If the enemy advance one step more, the national independence will be buried in the abyss of the past." We have taken that step. W. S.

I make a second postscript, to say that there is some hope, I am happy to learn, that Gen. Shields may survive his wounds.

One of the principal motives for paroling the prisoners of war is, to diminish the resistance of other garrisons in our march. W. S.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of War.

In the New Orleans Delta of the 2d instant we find the following general description of the battle, founded on information furnished by Capt. Hughes, of the Topographical Corps:

On the arrival of the other division of the army at the encampment of General Twiggs, on the 16th of April, General Scott, after taking a reconnoissance of the enemy's works, determined to storm them. The position occupied by the enemy was regarded by them as impregnable, and truly to any other than American soldiers it must have appeared an insurmountable and impregnable undertaking to carry it by storm or take it by strategy.

The road from Vera Cruz, as it passes the Plan del Rio, which is a wide rocky bed of a once large stream, is commanded by a series of high cliffs, rising one above the other, and extending several miles, and all well fortified. The road then debouches to the right, and, curving around the ridge, passes over a high cliff, which is completely enfiladed by forts and batteries. This ridge is the commencement of the *Terra Templada*—the upper or mountainous country. The high and rocky ravine of the river protected the right flank of the position, and a series of most abrupt and apparently impassable mountains and ridges covered their left. Between these points, running a distance of two or three miles, a succession of strongly fortified forts bristled at every turn, and seemed to defy all bravery and skill. The Cerro Gordo commanded the road on a gentle declination, like a glacis, for nearly a mile. An approach in that direction was impossible. A front attack must have terminated in the almost entire annihilation of our army. But the enemy expected such an attack, confiding in the desperate valor of our men, and believing that it was impossible to turn their position to the right or left. Gen. Scott, however, with the eye of a skilful general, perceived the trap set for him, and determined to avoid it. He therefore had a road cut to the right, so as to escape the front fire from the Cerro, and turn his position on the left flank. This movement was made known to the enemy by a deserter from our camp, and consequently a large increase of force under Gen. Vega was sent to the forts on their left. Gen. Scott, to cover his flank movements, on the 17th of April ordered forward Gen. Twiggs against the fort on the steep ascent, in front and a little to the left of the Cerro. Col. Harney commanded this expedition, and, at the head of the rifles and some detachments of infantry and artillery, carried this position under a heavy fire of grape and musketry. Having secured this position in front and near the enemy's strongest fortification, and having, by incredible labor, elevated one of our large guns to the top of the fort, Gen. Scott prepared to follow up his advantages. A demonstration was made from this position against another strong fort in the rear, and near the Cerro, but the enemy were considered too strong, and the undertaking was abandoned. A like demonstration was made by the enemy.

On the next day, the 18th, Gen. Twiggs was ordered forward from the position he had already captured against the fort which commanded the Cerro. Simultaneously an attack on the fortifications on the enemy's left was to be made by Generals Shield's and Worth's divisions, who moved in separate columns, whilst General Pillow advanced against the strong forts and difficult ascents on the right of the enemy's position. The enemy, fully acquainted with Gen. Scott's intended movement, had thrown large bodies of men into the various positions to be attacked. The most serious enterprise was that of Twiggs, who advanced against the main fort that commanded the Cerro.—Nothing can be conceived more difficult than this undertaking. The steep and rough character of the ground, the constant fire of the enemy in front, and the cross fire of the forts and batteries which enfiladed our lines, made the duty assigned to Gen. Twiggs one of surpassing difficulty. Nothing prevented our men from being utterly destroyed but the steepness of the ascent under which they could shelter. But they sought no shelter, and onward rushed against a hailstorm of balls and musket shot, led by the gallant Harney, whose noble bearing elicited the applause of the whole army. His conspicuous and stalwart frame at the head of his brigade, his long arm waving his men on to the charge, his sturdy voice ringing above the clash of arms and the din of conflict, attracted the attention and admiration alike of the enemy and of our own army. On, on, he led the columns, whose front lines melted before the enemy's fire like snow flakes in a torrent, and staid not their course until, leaping over the rocky barriers and bayoneting their gunners, they drove the enemy pell mell from the fort, delivering a deadly fire into their ranks, from their own guns, as they hastily retired. This was truly a gallant deed, worthy the Chevalier Bayard of our army, as the intrepid Harney is well styled. Gen. Scott, between whom and Col. Harney there had existed some coolness, rode up to the Colonel after this achievement, and remarked to him, "Col. Harney, I cannot now adequately express my admiration of your gallant achievement, but at the proper time I shall take great pleasure in thanking you in proper terms." Harney, with the modesty of true valor, claimed the praise as due to his officers and men. Thus did the division of the gallant veteran Twiggs carry the main position of the enemy and occupy the fort which commanded the road. It was here the enemy received their heaviest loss, and their General Vasquez was killed.

A little after, Gen. Worth having, by great exertions, passed the steep and craggy heights on the enemy's left, summoned a strong fort in the rear of the Cerro to surrender. This fort was manned by a large force under Gen. Pinzon, a mulatto officer of considerable ability and courage, who, seeing the Cerro carried, thought prudent to surrender, which he did, with all his force. Gen. Shields was not so fortunate in the battery which he attacked, and which was commanded by Gen. La Vega. A heavy fire was opened on him, under which the fort was carried with some loss by the gallant Illinoisians, under Baker and Bennett, supported by the New Yorkers, under Burnett. Among those who fell under this fire was the gallant General, who received a grape shot through his lungs, by which he was completely paralyzed, and at the last accounts was in a lingering state. On the enemy's right, Gen. Pillow commenced the attack against the strong forts near the river. The Tennesseeans, under Haskell, led the column, and the other volunteer regiments followed. This column unexpectedly encountered a heavy fire from a masked battery, by which Haskell's regiment was nearly cut to pieces, and the other volunteer regiments were severely handled. Gen. Pillow withdrew his men and was preparing for another attack when the operations at the other points having proved successful, the enemy concluded to surrender. Thus the victory was complete, and four generals and about 5000 men were taken prisoners by our army. One of their principal generals, and a large number of other officers, killed.

The Mexican force on this occasion certainly exceeded our own. The Mexican officers admitted that Santa Anna had 8,000 men in the lines, and 6,000, including 2,000 lancers, outside of the entrenchments. Gen. Scott's force was about 8000. Gen. Quitman's brigade not having arrived in time to take part in the engagement. Gen. Ampudia was second in command of the Mexicans, and superintended the operations of the enemy. When the Cerro was carried he was seen retreating on a fine white charger, his hat falling off as he galloped away. Many of the Mexicans escaped by a bye-path which runs off from the main road between the Cerro and the fort carried by Gen. Worth. As to Santa Anna and Canalizo, they retreated in time to escape by the main road. Their conduct was regarded as most cowardly. Some of the Mexican officers who were taken prisoners do not hesitate to attribute their defeat to the cowardice or corruption of Santa Anna. The force of the enemy was composed of their best soldiers. The infantry that fought so well at Beuna Vista, all the regular artillerists of the Republic, including several able naval officers, were present. Some of the officers whom Gen. Scott released at the capitulation of Vera Cruz, without extorting the parole on account of their gallantry, were found among the killed and wounded. A gallant young officer named Halzinger, a German by birth, who extorted the admiration of our army in the bombardment of Vera Cruz, by seizing a flag which was cut down by our balls and holding it up in his hand until a staff could be prepared, had been released by Gen. Scott without a parole. He was found among the desperately wounded at Cerro Gordo.

The enemy's loss, in killed and wounded, was about as large as our own; but, in addition to this, the loss of 6 000 prisoners and some of their best officers. Our army captured about thirty pieces of beautiful brass cannon, of large caliber, and mostly manufactured at the Royal Foundry of Seville. A large quantity of fixed ammunition, of very superior quality, was also taken. The private baggage and money chest of Santa Anna, containing $20,000, was also captured. The latter was delivered over to the Pay Department. The volunteers who were employed in carrying the specie into camp cracked many a joke over the prospect of being soon paid off in Mexican coin and free of expense to Uncle Sam.

In concluding our imperfect sketch of this brilliant achievement, we cannot sufficiently express our admiration of the extraordinary deeds of our gallant army and able General. Scarcely a month has elapsed since our troops, under Scott, landed on the enemy's shore. In that time a strong walled city has been captured, together with an impregnable fortress; a pitched battle has been fought under the most unfavorable circumstances, and against the most formidable natural defences; twelve thousand prisoners have been taken, including some half a dozen general officers; five hundred splendid cannon, and an immense amount of munitions of war have been added to the national trophies. Truly, such results are glorious testimonials of the valor of our soldiers, and of the skill, gallantry, and perseverance of the accomplished General who led them.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. SCOTT.—A report has been published in the papers, that orders had been sent from the War Department to Gen. Scott, to halt, for the present, at Jalapa. The Union says "there is no sort of foundation for the statement;" on the contrary, it is expected that he is, even now, in the city of Mexico.

THE MARCH TO MEXICO.

FROM THE "PENNSYLVANIAN."

The military genius and foresight of General Scott shone out conspicuously on the steeps of Cerro Gordo. With signal tact he planned the details and with singular presence prepared for the victory which his soul must have had in [illegible] hand. The country will [illegible] history that is subject to criticism or [illegible] and will greet him as one of her worthiest and most distinguished soldiers. It is impossible to over-rate his recent performances at Vera Cruz and Cerro Gordo. He first seizes the key to the high road to the capital, next storms the very Thermopylae of the country, and is doubtless by this time nearly, if not quite, in the halls of the Montezumas, there to consummate the exciting drama. And all this in a few short weeks!

Texas.—The steamship Yacht arrived yesterday from Galveston, whence she sailed on the [illegible] inst. The papers are barren of interest. Gen. Houston, in an address to the citizens of [illegible] on the 20th ult., stated that he [illegible] and his colleague Gen. Rusk, had been [illegible] major generalship in the army, which [illegible] because he did not approve of the [illegible] ducting the war adopted by Gen. Scott. He did not approve the idea of marching to Mexico with such a cumbrous train of *wagons* and such an immense quantity of *hay* as Gen. Scott required, and in this connection he insinuated something about what he would do if intrusted with an independent command of Texans, &c. The general had evidently been dining on small potatoes.
N. O. Picayune.

The St. Louis Reveille has been informed by Mr. Sublette, recently from Santa Fe, that very few, if any, of the volunteers now in our service of New Mexico can be induced to re-enlist. The desire to return home is general. As a necessary consequence, New Mexico will resume her former relations to the Mexican Republic. [illegible] in that event, will have been gained by our expensive, and worse than profitless expedition to Santa Fe!

It is understood also that Chihuahua is to be abandoned by Col. Doniphan. In such way was the march of many hundred miles undertaken, and the battle of Sacramento, &c., fought!

We understand that the Mexican Colors and Standards, taken at the capture of Vera Cruz, have been deposited at the War Department by the gallant Colonel Bankhead, who was charged with their delivery by Major General Scott.
National Intelligencer.

A letter from Matamoras, in the Baker's [illegible] Aurora, says that Col. Cushing on the [illegible] his regiment on parade, and made them a speech *of an hour's length!* We suppose that the regiment and its commander, found time hanging heavy on their hands, it was thought that a little stump oratory would be taken as recreation—but we hope that the example will not pass into a precedent.

The Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, Chaplain to the Army in Mexico, writes as follows:—

"The war now being waged is far more disastrous to us than is generally supposed in the United States. We are always victorious, and lose much less men in action than the Mexicans; but *then climate comes to their aid, and cuts down more of our men than their loss on the battle field.* Were the number of our men forever disabled for the service, with the deaths in every form which have thinned our ranks since the commencement of the campaign, accurately presented, *our loss, considering the smallness of our army, would appear great, almost without a parallel.*

"If those in our National or State Legislatures who advocate the further prosecution of the war could, by some mysterious process, be transported to "Brasos," or "Lobos" Island, there to breathe our brave men fare, this war fever would soon evaporate, and they would become the most strenuous advocates of peace."

He adds, that all American citizens in Mexico, and all our officers and men, without exception, are advocates for peace.

Another writer says,

"The war is no longer considered a fine summer's frolic through a garden of Eden, with gold and silver images all along the road, and the golden 'Halls of Montezuma' in the distance: it has come down to sober realities—to rough roads and narrow defiles; the knife and the lasso; bread and corn bread, pebble stones or drifting sands for a bed, and the sky for a roof, with hard knocks in plenty of them."

SANTA ANNA'S LEG.—It is evident that Gen. Scott means to have a brush for the Presidency, as he has taken the *stump.*—*North American.*

Is this no Sign!—The steamboat [illegible] arrived here two or three days ago from New Orleans, with 50 passengers in the cabin, and 81 on deck. Just before her arrival, a vote upon the next Presidency was taken on board of her, and strange as some may think it, every man, woman, boy, girl, and child, in cabin and on deck, was for old Rough and Ready! Does not this look like an election by acclamation?
Louisville Journal.

Another.—The passengers in the Saluda steamer, on the Missouri, hailing from six different States, took a vote, which resulted, For Gen. Taylor, 29 Whigs and 24 Locofocos. Opposed to him, 2 Whigs and 3 Locofocos.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—May

Brandy, peach,	35 a 40	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	30 a 35	Molasses,	24 a 2
Bacon, new,	8½ a 9	Oats,	40
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5
Cotton,	11¼ a 11¾	Sugar, br'n,	8 a
Corn,	65 a 70	Salt, bu.,	
Candles, F. F.,	12 a 15	Ditto, sack,	$1 50 a
Flour,	5¾ a 6¼	Wheat,	90 a 100
Feathers,	26 a 28	Whiskey,	25 a
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	24 a 25
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,			8½
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,			15

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton. F[illegible] has advanced, and sells at 5¾ to 6¼. No change in other Produce. Salt Sack $1½ to $1[illegible]

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Turpentine—old 2 05 and 1 65, new 3 40 and 2 25. Spirits 36. Timber—one raft extra shipping sold at $10; a raft good mill at 6 50. Lumber—Flooring 7 25 to 8 00, Wide 5 to 5 50. Scantling 4 to 4 50. Bacon 9½ to 10½. Corn 95 to 1 00. Fayetteville Flour 6 50 to 7 00. Molasses 24 to 25.

Cotton at Cheraw 10 to 12.

At New York, the Cotton market is quiet and heavy, at a reduction of ¼ to ½. Flour 7 87½ to $8, firm. Corn 91 to 95.

Cotton at Charleston 10½ to 12½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,662,962 bales, against 1,882,440 last year.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

May 15.—Steamer Rowan, with Goods for J M Rose, H & E J Lilly, Williams, McGilvary & Co. H L Myrover & Co, T S Lutterloh, Rockfish Co. B Rose & Son, E W Wilkings, H Branson, T J Johnson, P Taylor, G Lauder, H Erambert, Capt Bradford, and A J Howell, of this place; and to N W Stedman, R A Scales, B Jones, R A King, J & J S Gibson, R D Golding, J McIver, J Conrad & Son, J W McRae, A S Horney, A Hunt, F Fries, A & B Honeycut, M Watson, J Worth, Murchison, Reid & Co, B Burnet, and D McKinnon, of the interior.

May 16.—Steamer Evergreen, with Goods for J H Hall, and sundry other merchants in town; and Hanks & Ramsay, C A Bleck, A C Bond, & W Murphy, Cane Creek Co, J F Chambers, E Belo, Law & Brown, H A London & Co, interior.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS

May 8.—Brig North America from New York. 10.—Schrs. Egeremet from Boston, Leopard from do., Monsoon from Philadelphia, E. S. Powell from N. York. 11.—Brigs Florence from New York, Tangier from Boston, Br. brig Philippa from Belfast; Schrs. Matilda from Boston, Ariel from do., J. D. Jones from New York. 14.—Schrs. Olive from New York, Middleton from Middleton.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 18, 1847.

New Paper.—Our paper dealers in New York have sent us a supply of a quality greatly inferior to that we have heretofore used, and not as good as we think our readers entitled to. We are obliged to use it for the present, but will procure better as soon as possible.

Our packages on the Warsaw route, Wilmington, &c. were left last Tuesday, though in the Post Office just before the Stage started, in consequence of the Stage departing earlier than usual, [illegible] than we supposed it had a right to go. We will [illegible] to prevent the recurrence of a [illegible] so mortifying to us and annoying to our [illegible]

A New Cotton Factory.—We are glad to see that a Company in this place has commenced the erection of a Cotton Factory on Blount's Creek, near its confluence with Cross Creek. This will make the seventh establishment of that kind in this town and vicinity. And there is still abundant water power running to waste, which we hope to see employed within a few years to come.

A Whig Candidate in this District.—The last Wilmington Chronicle took us by surprise in announcing Wm. R. Hall, Esq. of Brunswick County, as a Candidate for Congress in this District, composed of the Counties of New Hanover, Onslow, Duplin, Sampson, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, Robeson, and Cumberland.

Mr. Hall was formerly a member of the Legislature from Brunswick. He is a sterling Whig, as may well be supposed when he ventures to come out in a District where the majority against him was about 3000 votes at the last election. We presume he does not intend that it shall be so large again. It is certainly a propitious time for a Whig to come out. Mr. Bryan *is* a candidate, and it is understood that Gen. McKay *will be*, and there is reason to believe that neither of them is altogether acceptable to their party. And there is much reason to believe that vast numbers of the party have had enough of Mr. Polk and his [illegible], are quite disposed to take for their public servants some good friend of Old Rough and Ready, [illegible] we presume Mr. Hall is. He has our [illegible] and best wishes for his success, and [illegible] have our vote.

In the Raleigh District, Mr. Toole has given notice that "under NO circumstances" will he withdraw his name from the canvass, a determination in which he is "strengthened by the course and results of the Nashville Caucus," which nominated Mr. Daniel. He was to speak in Raleigh to-day.

The Guilford District.—Wm. R. Walker, Esq. of Rockingham county, has withdrawn from the canvass as a Whig candidate for Congress in this District, by which he has gained much credit, as three Whig candidates endangered our success even in that strong Whig District. The Hon. A. H. Shepperd and Mr. Hogan, Whigs, and Mr. [illegible], Loco, are now candidates.

The Mountain District.—We are glad to learn from the Rutherford Republican that there are not, as was reported, two Whig candidates in the Mountain District. The Hon. James Graham is not a candidate, for reasons which do him great credit. "We have been informed by Mr. Graham," says the Republican, "that he thought he would not run, as there were two candidates out already, with the probability of others being out. It was his intention to run, could he and Mr. Clingman have been the only candidates. He further remarked, that "he thought he had as much to do as any one in building up the Whig party in the District, and he wished to have as little to do as any one in *pulling it down*," which would, perhaps, result from the running of so many Whigs. These are noble sentiments, [illegible] to that gentleman, especially so, when many of his old and staunch supporters are anxious that he should not decline."

Messrs. Clingman and Bynum are candidates.

Messrs. Kerr and Venable.—The Register has a long and spirited account of the first meeting of these rival candidates for Congress in the Hillsborough District, at Oxford, on the 4th inst. The following extract will show something of the spirit of Mr Kerr's speech:—

"The attack," says the writer, "of Mr Venable on Mr. Webster, was met with a most scathing rebuke. If Mr. W. had denounced the War, had he done more than *Benton*, whom Mr Polk designated to be Lieutenant General? *He* had declared that if the American Army crossed the Nueces and went to the Rio Grande, it would be a war against Mexico, and if it brought on war between the two countries, it would be an unconstitutional war—*a war of plunder!* Why did not Mr V. denounce Benton? He had never retracted what he had said. Besides, said Mr. K. Webster stood on higher grounds towards the war than his competitor. *He*, Mr W., had given up a son to fight the battles of the country: he was then at the head of a gallant company in Mexico, subjected to all the dangers of the field, and the poisonous effects of the climate! Could his competitor say as much? Had *he* sent a son to the wars? Was there any of *his* blood on the plains of Mexico? But, forsooth! *Gov. Graham* is to come in for a share of censure—and for what? '*Your Whig Governor is now entertaining this Blue Light Federalist in his house!*' Ah! And is it an enormous crime? How dare the Governor do such an act without asking permission of Mr V.? And had it come to this? Are the doors of the ancient hospitality of North Carolina to be closed? Are party feelings and party prejudices to be carried to such an extent as to drive the distinguished men of the nation from a participation in the hospitalities of the good people of North Carolina, because there may be a political difference between them? Can *such* be the doctrine of Mr V.? Would *he* not open his doors to that *old Federalist* James Buchanan, were he travelling through the State? Were he Governor, would he close his mansion, and throwing the robe of his Gubernatorial dignity around him, indignantly exclaim to the distinguished statesman—"Pass on: *I would have none of your Federal contaminations!*" The fame of Mr. Webster, whatever his politics may be, is the fame of the nation. His talents and learning are the property of the whole country, and he who by detraction would abate one tittle of his fame, is robbing the country and deserves to be regarded as a public plunderer.—Such is the case with all the great men of the country, no matter what their politics may be!—Their genius and learning and high character belong to no particular men or set of men. They belong to the present and all future generations! What Gov. Graham did then, will meet the approbation, the hearty sanction, of all good men, and far, very far distant be the day when the cup of social kindness and hospitality in old North Carolina, is to be poisoned by partizan rancor!

"Mr. K. declared himself in favor of *Gen. Taylor* for the Presidency, and after pronouncing a most beautiful eulogy on him, lashed the Administration severely for the manner in which they had treated him. He exposed in a masterly way the attempt to supersede him by the appointment of Mr. Benton, who he said had fought no battle within the memory of man, except "*the battle of the Nashville Inn*," when he wounded the great Hero of Orleans! He hoped it was not for *this* act, that his competitor desired Mr. B. to supersede Gen. T.! [Here there was a roar of hearty laughter, and a voice in the crowd cried out—"*That's right, Kerr; give him Jesse!*" "*No, sir!*" was the prompt response; "*I have him just where I want him, and I intend to give him Zac!*" This increased the laugh at the expense of Mr V.] He dwelt with much eloquence on the vote of censure of Gen. Taylor, declaring it his settled belief that it was the desire of the Administration to break down, if possible, the fair fame of the old Hero. If *not*, why were its hireling presses and letter-writers denouncing him? Why was he deprived of all his regulars, when in such imminent danger? Why had he not been reinforced? He desired to know for whom his competitor was for President: Mr. *Benton?* Mr. *Cass?* Mr. *Polk?* The people should know, for the election might go to the House of Representatives!"

This question Mr. V. thought it prudent not to answer. "He said he would not vote for General Taylor, unless he was, out-and-out, a democrat in politics! He could not then say for whom he was."

The attack on Gov. Graham for extending the hospitalities of his house to Mr. Webster, who was not only entitled to the courtesy by reason of his pre-eminent talents and station, but also as an associate of the Governor whilst in the U. S. Senate, must have fallen with disgust upon the ears even of Mr. Venable's political friends, when they reflected, not only upon the common duties of hospitality, but upon the facts, that a distinguished Whig in Raleigh had some time ago invited Mr. Polk to make his house his home on his visit to this State, and that many Whigs have united with Mr. Venable and his friends in the Counties of Warren, Granville, and Franklin, in making extensive arrangements to honor and entertain the President on his arrival within the State. How different Mr. Venable's contracted views from those of his political friends in Charleston. There, though Mr. Webster has scarcely a political friend among them, the most unbounded hospitality has been extended to him.

No Prospect of Peace.—The apparent effect upon Mexico of the battle of Cerro Gordo, has been any thing but peaceful. If we may rely upon the proceedings of Congress, and the tone of the press and the people, (and how far they are reliable we cannot tell,) that disaster has but excited them to a more firm determination to prosecute the war at all hazards, and to the utmost extremity.

On the receipt of news of the battle, the Congress held an extraordinary session, more than eighty members being present, and adopted, with entire unanimity, a series of articles, declaring their determination, disregarding any kind of reverse, to carry on the war, to defend the nationality of the Republic, and to prevent the dismemberment of its territory. For this purpose, the Government was invested with extraordinary powers (to cease at the conclusion of the war,) "to dictate all necessary measures," but "not authorizing the Executive to make peace, nor to dispose, in whole or in part, of the territory of the Republic." Any such agreement or treaty is declared null and void; and every person, whether private individual or public officer, who may enter into treaties with the United States, "is declared a Traitor." Provision was also made for continuing a Provisional Government in case of vacancy in the Presidency or Congress.

It had been previously determined to adopt the guerilla system of warfare; to enrol all Mexicans capable of bearing arms into a National Guard; and to sequester all arms, ammunition, wagons, &c., belonging to individuals, which may be needed for the public service. This determination to avoid pitched battles, and to harass our army by small parties concealed in the mountain passes, has been forced upon them by their repeated defeats. It is the system by which they were enabled to expel the Spaniards; and, if pursued with courage and vigor, will be far more fatal to our army than any other mode.

Seeing this unpromising prospect, as to peace, the Vera Cruz Eagle looks to the permanent armed occupation of the country, by Gen. Scott. For this purpose, it says, a force of 40,000 men will be required, to be posted at various important points, and maintained at an annual expense of $15,000,000, which it calculates may be raised from the Mexican tariff, a direct tax on the inhabitants, and the sales of the public lands of Mexico.

This idea must shock the public feeling in the United States, which, if we mistake not, is not only not prepared thus in effect to annex Mexico, but is utterly opposed to keeping up a standing army of 40,000 men, either at home or abroad, with the reasonable probability, that at some not distant day, they might not only set up for themselves in Mexico, but turn their arms against their own government at home.

And yet what is to be done? Mexico is determined to make no peace whilst a hostile foot is on her soil. Our government cannot withdraw from her territory without real or fancied disgrace. What is to be done, but to go on capturing her cities, overrunning her territory, killing her people, and seeing the best blood of our own land watering her soil?

Well may the Locofoco party attempt to exonerate their President from the folly and wickedness of originating such a war—a war commenced for the purpose of humbling Mexico, and compelling her to submit to a loss of part of her territory; but which has brought ourselves into a predicament from which there seems to be no feasible way of escape.

Death of Dr. John Hill.—The town of Wilmington, and indeed the State of North Carolina, has lost a most valuable citizen in the death of Dr. John Hill, who for five years past has been the President, and for fifteen years previously the Cashier, of the Bank of Cape Fear. He died on Sunday afternoon the 9th inst., aged 51, of a disease under which he had suffered for many months.

Dr. Hill was best known, out of Wilmington, as the very able and experienced officer of the Institution which he managed with so much prudence, skill, and success. But he was, besides, one of the most elegant scholars, and one of the most chaste and effective writers, in the State. The Wilmington Chronicle justly says of him,—

"Endowed with an intellect at once powerful and brilliant, and so cultivated as to fit him for any station, he had a heart in which truth and sincerity, kindness and amiability were united with that warm devotedness of affection, which so pre-eminently distinguished him in all the nearer and dearer relations of life. With such a head and heart he inherited all those ennobling virtues, the pure elevated conceptions of right and wrong, the moral firmness and dignity which so truly characterized him as a gentleman—as a friend. In his bearing and manners, he was courteous, bland and easy, yet unaffectedly dignified, and none, not even he who was a stranger to his virtues, hesitated to render to him that respect which he eminently merited."

Bank of Cape Fear.—We have great pleasure in stating, that Dr. Thomas H. Wright, the Cashier of this Institution, has been elected President, in place of the lamented Dr. Hill. No appointment could have been more satisfactory to the numerous Stockholders in this part of the State.

Supreme Court.—It has been erroneously supposed that the Summer Term of the Supreme Court of this State was to commence on yesterday. A bill was introduced into the last Legislature to change the time to that day, but it was not passed. The Court will meet, as usual, on the 2d Monday of June.

A correspondent of the Union says of Polk's Administration, that "Judge G—— thinks it *the best* the country has ever had." This Judge G—— ought to be known. In our opinion he is no judge, who would rank Polk above the great men who have filled that office, from Washington down.

Gen. Neill S. Brown, the Whig Candidate for Governor of Tennessee, (and who will in all probability be elected,) is a native of Robeson County, N. C. He is quite a young man, and is said to be powerful on the stump.

Virginia Election—Once More.—We have almost despaired of ever arriving at any certain result of the election which took place in Virginia about a month ago. Statement after statement is made, contradicted, revived, and finally disproved, till we know not what to believe. In our last we were mortified to announce that Fulton was defeated by McMullen by one vote. At this present writing (Thursday the 13th) we hear (with many misgivings whether the story will be allowed to stand,) that Irving, Whig, is actually elected over Bocock, Loco, in the Lynchburg District, by 4 majority. It was admitted for about three weeks that Bocock was elected by 12 votes.

N. B. The above was written on Thursday last, immediately on the receipt of the agreeable intelligence. This day (Friday) we are taken all aback. The news now is, that Bocock is elected by 2 votes. But as the Sheriffs refused to give him the certificate, on account of alleged *double voting*, and informality, and adjourned till the 17th, then to decide the matter, we may have a chance to give still another version in a few days. In the mean time, we may add, that to-day's reports from other Districts are, that Bolling is elected over Dromgoole by 8 votes; that McMullen's majority over Fulton is swelled from *one* to *two*; and that Flournoy's majority over Treadway is reduced to *one* vote. (To-morrow we may have all this to retract.)

Saturday.—To-day the Virginia papers discredit the report of the election of Dromgoole.

Monday.—"Fulton Elected"—Such is the startling news of to day. And it is said to be irreversible, being founded on the official report of the Sheriffs. [Perhaps so.] The vote is stated at 2084 for Fulton, 2078 for McMullen, and 1230 for Goodson—the two last Locos.

Supposing this last statement to be true, and supposing that they do not find some way to reverse the supposed decision in the other Districts, it may be believed that the Congressmen stand 6 Whigs to 7 Locos, 1 doubtful, and 1 vacancy. The Whigs are, Messrs. Botts, Pendleton, Goggin, Flournoy, Preston, and Fulton. The Locos, Messrs. Atkinson, Bedinger, Bayley, Beale, McDowell, Thompson, and Brown.

Death of Senator Speight.—The Hon. Jesse Speight, Senator in Congress from Mississippi, died at his residence in Lowndes county, on the 1st inst., aged about 50. He was a native of Greene county, N. C., and before his removal to Mississippi had represented that County in our Legislature, and that District in Congress. He was an ardent politician, on the wrong side, but we have heard from those who knew him, that he possessed many fine traits of character, and that his attachment to his native State was ardent, and manifested on all occasions at Washington.

The papers announce the death of two very distinguished Physicians, viz: Dr. George McClelland of Philadelphia, and Dr. Augustus L. Warner of Richmond, Va. The former was probably the most eminent Surgeon in the country. He died of bilious cholic, after a few hours illness. The latter was a distinguished Professor in the Medical College of Richmond.

Counterfeits.—Notwithstanding all our warnings, some of our readers continue to be imposed on with counterfeit $2 South Carolina Notes. We have received two such by mail within the last week. It is believed that half the notes of that denomination which are now in circulation are counterfeit. It would therefore be well for those who are not judges to refuse them altogether.

An $8 counterfeit on the Bank of Charleston was also presented at this office a week or two ago. There is scarcely a good note of that denomination in existence.

And a $1 S. C. Note was received by letter yesterday.

From the North Carolina Regiment.—The Hillsborough Recorder contains two letters from volunteers in Mexico, which contain some interesting particulars. One, dated at Camargo, April 5, says,—

"Our camp is just out of the town upon the banks of the St. John. We are obliged to drink the river water, as there are no springs or wells in this part of the country, and it is not made more palatable by seeing the number of dead cattle and mules on its banks. If we are left at this place for the summer one half of the Regiment will die. The heat even now is almost intolerable, the weather being more sultry than it is with us in August. A large majority of the men have been sick with dysentery, the most fatal disease of this country, though they are generally now recovering. Our Major is now quite sick with fever."

The other, dated at San Francisco, 50 miles beyond Camargo, April 10, says,—

"Our numbers have been sadly thinned by disease. Both the Edgecombe companies muster about enough men to mount guard. The company I belong to musters about twenty-eight men out of eighty-five. This is disheartening; men dread sickness more than death. Yesterday Col. Paine passed us with the second battalion, escorting two hundred wagons from Brazos to Camargo, and the worst used up men I ever saw in my life out of four companies, not sixty men capable of doing duty. The weather has been very hot and sultry; but it commenced raining yesterday, and the air is a little cooler; the mud is knee deep, and our tents are flooded with water. While I am writing a man from Edgecombe lies dead, from that fatal disease Diarrhœa. What will be the feelings of that man when he stands at the bar of God, and the spirits of thousands stand pointing to their gastly wounds! But 'tis done, and God forbid another drop of blood should be spilt in this horrid war. Words cannot express what the eye can see, and from the mouth of the Rio Grande to Monterey, is nothing but a vast extended grave yard; the American soldiers, they have whitened the plains with their bones, enriched the soil with their blood, and made the natives wealthy on the spoils of war."

Capt. Louis D. Wilson, of the Edgecombe Volunteers, has declined the office of Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Infantry, in the regular service, generously preferring to remain at the head of the Company composed of his neighbors and friends. The President has promoted Lieut. Col. Bonham, of South Carolina, to the office declined by Capt. Wilson.

Lawyers turned Soldiers.—In Westmoreland County, Va. out of twenty-five Lawyers, ten, and five students of law, volunteered, and are now with Gen. Scott. The Savannah Republican says, that the Colonel of the Georgia Regiment is a lawyer of high reputation, and that several of his subordinate officers likewise belong to the profession; and "there are "many more of the same sort left," who are meditating martial deeds, *preferring to perish rather by the sword than by famine*."

Mexican Cities.—Jalapa is remarkable for its beautiful and healthy situation.

Perote is a walled city, with a strong fortress, in which State prisoners were kept, and where Midshipman Rogers was confined until the day of the battle of Cerro Gordo, when he was removed to Puebla. Its population is over 10,000. It is nearly midway between the capital and Vera Cruz. These are the two cities which Gen. Scott has taken.

50 miles further, and about 78 from Mexico, is the walled city of Puebla, with 50,000 inhabitants, a thriving manufacturing city, of great beauty. 8 miles further is Cohuila, which, in the time of Cortez, contained 40,000 houses, and now has only 6,000 inhabitants. There is a noted pyramid here, whose base covers 48 acres of ground, or 1½ times more than the largest of the Egyptian pyramids.

There is no other town of importance between this and Mexico, which is a walled city, containing 140,000 inhabitants, abounding in fine buildings, and of great wealth, but not supposed to be capable of making a stubborn defence.

Mr. Webster in Charleston.—The hospitable citizens of Charleston have overwhelmed Mr. Webster and his family with Balls, Dinners, addresses, &c.

It is understood, that in consequence of the approach of Summer, Mr. Webster will not go farther South than Georgia, whence he will cross into Tennessee, then up the Ohio, &c.

The late Rail Road Convention at Charlotte was numerously attended, and seems to have been animated by the most determined spirit—a spirit which we cannot but admire, however much we wish it were directed to improvements *within* the State. Many of the counties in that section, and the Districts in South Carolina as far as Charleston, were ably represented. Speeches were delivered by N. Boyden, H. C. Jones, J. W. Osborne, Hon. D. M. Barringer, and Col. Wheeler, of this State, and by Col. Wm. F. Davie, Mr. McEllilly, and Jos. Black, of South Carolina.

Books of Subscription are to be opened on the 1st Monday of June.

Episcopal Convention.—The 31st Annual Convention of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese was held in Newbern, from the 5th to the 10th inst. The Bishop and about the usual number of Clergy and Laity were present. We learn that nothing out of the usual order of business occurred, except that provision was made for a large increase of the Missionary Fund. A collection of $300 for that fund was made during Convention. The next Convention was fixed at Wilmington, May 24th, 1848.

Odd Fellowship in North Carolina.—The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows assembled in Wilmington on Wednesday last, and remained in session three days. We learn that nearly all the Lodges in the State were represented.

The Returns indicate that the Order is advancing very rapidly, as may be seen by the following comparison, (embracing a period from 1st April 1845 to 1st April 1846, and from 1st April 1846 to 1st Jan'y 1847):—

	1846.	1847.
Number of Lodges,	7	13
No. of Initiations,	166	177
No. of Contributing members,	450	744
Amount of Revenue,	$4,364 52	$5,144 00
Total am't pd. for Relief,	806 20	725 57

The following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Dr. Wm. H. McKee, of Raleigh, M. W. Grand Master; J. Cicero Justice, of Newbern, R. W. D. G. Master; John McRae, Jr., of Wilmington, R. W. G. Sec'y; J. D. Gardner, of Wilmington, R. W. G. Treas'r; Benj'n J. Houze, of Waynesborough, R. W. G. Warden; A. P. Repiton, of Wilmington, R. W. G. Chaplain; L. C. Hubbard, of Clinton, W. G. Conductor; R. S. Thomas, of Wilmington, W. G. Guardian; W. E. Anderson, of Wilmington, R. W. G. Representative; P. H. Busbee, of Raleigh, Alternate.

A National Medical Convention was held in Philadelphia a few days ago, consisting of 252 of the Profession. They resolved that it was expedient to increase the periods of study and terms of Lectures requisite to obtaining a Diploma. The members pledged themselves to sustain these improvements, and formed an Association, to meet annually,—next year at Baltimore, on the 1st Tuesday of May.

A Rich Scene.—The Anti-Slavery Association breakfasted together at the Tabernacle, in New York, on Wednesday morning last, to the number of about 200, among whom, cheek by jowl, sat meek looking white men and huge "gemmen ob color," innocent looking white ladies and saucy black wenches. Lewis Tappan presided, assisted by some half dozen darkies as Vice Presidents.—At one end of the table, says the Express, sat a colored cherub, peddling out copies of a new abolition paper, edited by a black, who has nominated Frederick Douglass (black) for President, and Gerrit Smith (white) for Vice President of the U. S. "The effluvia arising from the viands and *other sources*," says the same paper, "was quite apparent to the most indifferent olfactories, and constituted a prominent feature of the occasion. Among the more distinguished colored characters, were the waiters of some of the principal hotels."

The Wilmington Journal must be in a very bad humor with the signs of the times. In an article on "the Whig party of '47," it professes to be astonished at the idea that the Whigs should run Gen. Taylor for President "without knowing what political principles he holds;" and abuses the Whig party as a federal party, as exposing its "loathsome carcase" [probably meaning *carcass*,] "its inherent deformity," "its unseemly nakedness," "cloak of hypocrisy," "hideous deformities," and such like naughty words. Ah, Mr. Journal, you must be badly scared! Or perhaps these were only thrown in as rhetorical flourishes, like your remark, that "the people, *almost as with one voice*, rendered up their verdict of condemnation against the Whig party," when Polk beat Clay by a majority of a few thousand fraudulent votes! And like your *charitable* and "candid belief, that a large majority of the leaders of that party who have been most active in denouncing the war, believe in their hearts and souls, that upon our part it is a just and necessary one."

These are not assertions to be argued against, or to excite one to any other feeling than amusement. Our Locofoco friends will be in a worse humor, and rail more furiously, than all that, as the election of Old Zach approaches in November 1848.

Disgraceful Suggestion.—The Union of Tuesday last, in the midst of a long article on the Mexican war, says,—

"It may become a matter of grave consideration if the church continues to oppose a peace and furnish the fuel of war, whether the immense revenues of the church in Mexico shall be left untouched—whether they shall be suffered to remain at the disposal of the enemy, and to be applied to sustain the war against us—whether justice and policy do not equally dictate that they should at least be sequestered during the continuance of the war as a legitimate means of cutting off the enemy's supplies.

"The experience we have already had on this point leads to another suggestion. Cannot Mexico be prevailed upon to adopt a more tolerant system? Could not the two nations agree that reciprocal stipulations should be made for the free and unrestricted enjoyment of religious liberty within the territories of both nations?"

Can it be possible that the idea is entertained at Washington, as would appear from this *feeler* of the official organ, of *robbing* the churches in Mexico? We hope for the everlasting honor of our country, that our army may not be converted into authorized plunderers of churches. The foul blot, a thousand times worse than Mississippi Repudiation, would rest upon our escutcheon, for all time to come. Shame, shame upon the very idea of such a thing!

There is a bright idea in the second paragraph we have quoted above, to-wit, that the "two nations should enter into *reciprocal* stipulations for the free and unrestricted enjoyment of religious liberty within the territories of both nations." Does the Union mean to say that we are not already in the enjoyment of that blessing? And if we are, what is the use of *reciprocal* stipulations with Mexico?

The Difference.—The British Gen. Ross, when marching against Baltimore in 1814, instituted a comparison between his "ragamuffins," as he called his own soldiers, and the volunteers, consisting of the best citizens of Baltimore, who were to dispute the field with him. He said that it was "playing guineas against half-pence." A writer in the Intelligencer applies the remark to the present contest with Mexico. "We mourn (says he) over the fall of a General, a Colonel, or a Major of our army; and yet two-thirds of the men lost in the late battle are fully equal in talent, education, wealth, standing, and general usefulness, to their Colonels and Majors. Their loss to the respectable portion of society, and to the country, are equally great. Such are the lives that are sacrificed by thousands in this war of our President's making. And for what? What object and what result?"

Return of Volunteers.—405 men of the 1st Kentucky Regiment of Volunteers, under Colonel Ormsby, who have served their year's tour of duty under Gen. Taylor in Mexico, returned to New Orleans on the 4th inst.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a very large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Fayetteville, assembled at the Town Hall on Saturday the 15th May 1847, for the purpose of inviting the President of the United States and suite to extend their visit to our town, on the occasion of their contemplated visit to the State in June next: On motion, Dr. Tho. N. Cameron, Magistrate of Police, was called to the Chair; Col. MacRae and Major Cook were appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, on motion of Hon. J. C. Dobbin, a Committee of five were appointed to report resolutions for the action of the meeting. Thereupon the Chair appointed the following named gentlemen, viz: Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Major Gilmore, E. W. Wilkings, J. G. Cook, and Martin McPherson, Esqs; and, on motion, the Chair was added to said Committee.

The Committee retired, and after a short absence reported, through Hon. J. C. Dobbin, the following Resolutions:

Whereas, intelligence has been received that his Excellency James K. Polk, President of the United States, contemplates visiting the University of North Carolina during the ensuing month; and we are desirous of manifesting a proper respect to one whom the people of the Republic have elevated to a station recognized by the nations of the earth as eminently conspicuous and honorable:

Resolved, That this meeting, without distinction of party, duly appreciate those generous and honorable feelings that induce the President to visit the State of his birth and the venerable Institution at which he was graduated, and that a Committee be appointed to invite his Excellency and suite to embrace Fayetteville in their visit, and to express to them the hope that they may have it in their power to accept an invitation tendered at once sincerely and unanimously.

Resolved, That the Chairman appoint a Committee to carry out the wishes of the meeting, and that the proceedings be published in the Town papers.

Under the foregoing Resolutions, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Committee of Invitation.—Hon. Rob't Strange, Hon. J. C. Dobbin, Major Gilmore, Jos. W. Evans, Warren Winslow, James G. Cook, E. W. Wilkings, James Kyle, Esqs., and Capt. Bayne.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the above Committee.

Committee of Arrangements and Reception.—Major Cook, Col. McRae, Major A. McLean, Capt. J. S. Dunn, Lieut. A. E. Hall, Capt. Gee, Charles Montague, S. Boon, James Banks, W. S. Jessup, G. S. Hodges, P. Taylor, Josiah E. Bryan, Joseph Arey, Esqs.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

THO. N. CAMERON, Ch'n.
JOHN MACRAE, }
JOHN H. COOK, } Sec'ys.

The Extra Session.—The Washington Union gives a positive contradiction to the rumor that there is to be a call for an extra session of Congress. It says "there is not the slightest foundation for the rumor," and adds:

"No such decision had been made by the President and cabinet; and we venture to assert that no such idea has ever entered their minds. *Why* should Congress be called? The administration have money, men, and munitions, sufficient to carry on the war with glory and success, and, unless Mexico be infatuated, to negotiate an honorable peace."

By this Morning's Mail.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Important Rumors from the City of Mexico—Probable Cessation of Hostilities—Return of Volunteers—Probable Recovery of General Shields—&c.

The James L. Day arrived at the Levee this morning from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 5th inst. By this vessel we have received our regular correspondence and files of Vera Cruz and Jalapa papers. Apart from the intelligence contained in our letters, we learn verbally that an express reached Vera Cruz a moment before the sailing of the Day, with information that a deputation had come down from the city of Mexico to request Gen. Scott to take the capital under his protection. This news is almost incredible; but when it is remembered that the system of guerilla warfare has been adopted by Mexico, and that the banditti who engage in this service are as dangerous to their own countrymen as to the enemy, the report gains some probability.

The impression was gaining ground in the army that there would be no more fighting. It was not expected that there would be any opposition this side of or at Puebla; and it was even doubted if the Mexicans would defend their capital. Expectations of this nature have proved deceitful so often that we indulge them with much misgiving.

The whereabouts of Santa Anna is somewhat problematical. It is certain that he has not shown himself at the capital since his defeat.—There is a report that he desires to leave the country.

It was the intention of Gen. Scott, upon the arrival of the wagon train that was to start from Vera Cruz, about the 6th inst., to cut off all connection with the sea coast, rely upon the country for sustenance, and push forward for the city. His general order, dated at Jalapa, 30th April, intimates as much. But Mr. Kendall's letter of the 4th—The very latest news—throws some doubt upon the speedy adoption of this plan, in consequence of the determination of the twelve months' volunteers, in a body, not to re enlist. This may retard the advance of the army, unless indeed the reported readiness of the city to surrender be confirmed. If the rumor prove true, the guerilla troops are mere marauders—a band of pirates; and should be treated accordingly.

Gen. Worth was gathering up all the grain he could, and has all the bakeries at work, as if in anticipation of breaking off communication with Vera Cruz.

It will be gratifying to all to learn that Gen. Shields was thought to be in a fair way to recover.

Maj Gen. Pillow came passenger in the James L. Day. His wound is doing well.—*Picayune.*

The Mexican papers continue their declamatory strictures upon the mission of Atocha. It would appear that the sending of this miserable fellow on any important mission to Mexico has given greater umbrage than all else that has been done by the United States.

After the above was in type we obtained further news from a friend who received an Extra which did not come to us.

Gen. Scott had determined to push on to Mexico without waiting for reinforcements or supplies. He expects those troops now on the way to him to open his communications. He has adopted the policy of Cortez, who, two hundred years ago, on the very shore now occupied by our troops, collected together his ships, and in the presence of his little army, burnt the whole fleet, by which alone they could ever hope to return across the raging sea they had just traversed. So Gen. Scott, with his small, brave army, drops his base of operations at Jalapa, and, without a reserve, or line of communication, pushes on towards the city, of which he has, ere this, become the second conqueror.

He left Jalapa with 8,000 men, of whom 3,000 are volunteers, whose term will expire about the time he reaches the capital. Puebla had already sent in a deputation to surrender that noble city. Gen. Worth was 18 miles from Perote, on the road to Puebla, for which place he started on the 1st.

Gen. Scott's movement, though seemingly rash and precipitate, is, we believe, dictated by very just views of the character of the Mexicans, and of the circumstances of his position. The enemy are now panic stricken, they are prostrate and defenceless; their last army has been destroyed; their President driven into the mountains; all their artillery and ammunition captured; all their capable officers taken prisoners. Thus situated, with no military demagogues to keep alive the slanders and passions which have sustained this absurd war, the people will no doubt see the utter folly of any farther resistance.

[The Picayune's correspondent, (at Jalapa May 4,) says that the army will not go beyond Puebla, because the volunteers refuse to re-enlist.]

The British Consul at Vera Cruz received a communication on the 5th from the British Minister at Mexico, Mr. Bankhead, saying that Mexico had solicited the mediation of his government.—This is stated on the authority of the Consul himself.

Anaya had been declared Dictator of Mexico.

Santa Anna was 40 miles from Vera Cruz, threatening to march in and sack the city. This was regarded as Mexican bravado.

The road from Vera Cruz to Jalapa is dotted with murdered Americans. One person counted 21.

Very late news from Gen. Taylor's army. All was quiet. His force much diminished.

We regret to learn that two members of the Cabarrus Company of Volunteers, now in Mexico, died on their way from Matamoras to Camargo. One of them was named Flowers, (first name not recollected,) and the other was Martin Stough, Jr. They died about the 28th March.

Salisbury Watchman.

The Committee for the Relief of Scotland acknowledge the receipt of $55 25 from Smyrna Church, Richmond county.

D. A. RAY & CO.
A. & E. McPHERSON,
D. & W. McLAURIN,
Committee.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1847.

MARRIED,

On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. JOSEPH CADE to SARAH, youngest daughter of Mr. Archibald Holmes, all of this county.

In Marion District, S. C., on the 6th inst., by the Rev. F. K. Nash, WM. McKAY, of Robeson county, N. C., to Miss CATHARINE R. BRADDY, of Marion.

In Onslow county, N. C. on the 29th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. A. S. McALPIN to Miss FRANCES H. CASON, of Alabama.

On the 6th inst., Mr. SHADRACH DEES to Miss RODIAH McCALLUM, both formerly of Robeson county.

DIED,

At the Methodist Parsonage in Lumberton, on the 10th inst., Miss SARAH SALMON, daughter of the late John and Ann McLennan, of this vicinity.

From the seventh year of her age she was much afflicted; which affliction, she bore with more patience than is common with children of that age. For the last three years she was a truly devoted christian, and a regular member of the M. E. Church. On the Sabbath before her last, she walked to the village Church, where she enjoyed the privilege of the sanctuary for the last time. Her last illness was short, and her death unexpected; but she was ready for the solemn change. Her days indeed were few and evil, but in her last moments she had perfect peace; and calm as Summer evening, looking as if seeing him who is invisible; thus, with a heavenly smile upon her countenance, she sank into the arms of death. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord.

C.

In Duplin county, on the 21st ult., Mrs. CHARITY SMITH, wife of George Smith, Esq., leaving seven children and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn the loss. Mrs. S. was a consistent professor of Christianity for about fourteen years; and though her last days were days of sorrow and affliction, she patiently endured the whole, and without a murmur, resigned herself into the hands of Him in whom she had trusted. "They that trust in the Lord cannot be removed, but abideth forever."

Another Revolutionary Pensioner gone.

In Chatham County, on the 5th instant, at the residence of James Sanders, JAMES CLARKE, aged between 90 and 100 years. He served a tour in the war of the Revolution, and was at the hard fought battle with the Tories at Cane Creek. He has been receiving a pension for 15 or 20 years. He died universally beloved and respected, in full hope of a blessed immortality. Peace to his ashes.—*Com.*

In Guilford county, on the 7th inst., after a few days' illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH DONNEL, the widow of Major John Donnel, dec'd, in the 86th year of her age. Also on the 30th ult., J. HARPER THOM, aged 67 years.

FOR RENT.

THE OREGON HOTEL, at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

On Consignment,

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Cape Fear Navigation Company!

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Town of Fayetteville on Friday, 4th June next.

ED. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

May 14, 1847. 63-tf

☞ Raleigh Register insert till 1st June.

RALEIGH
CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, AND MILITARY
ACADEMY.

Classical Department: J. M. LOVEJOY, Preceptor, assisted by R. H. MASON.

Mathematical and Military Department: W. F. DISBROW.

THE year will be divided into two Sessions of five months each; the first Session beginning on the first of January, and the second Session, on the first of July.

It is the design of the Preceptor, that this Institution shall not be surpassed, in the advantages afforded for acquiring a thorough English, Classical and Mathematical Education.

Pupils will be prepared to enter the Junior Class of any College in the United States.

TERMS OF TUITION.

For English and Mathematical Studies, per Session,	$15 00
For Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian Languages, per Session,	20 00

The advanced Classes may pursue the Studies of a lower Class, paying only for the Studies of the Class to which they belong.

Military Tactics taught to the Pupils, free of extra charge.

The design of the Military Department being to fit the Pupils to act, in case of emergency, as Officers, the West Point system of instruction will be carefully pursued, nor will the Army Tactics be departed from, in order to exhibit the boys for the benefit of the Institution, or for any other purpose.

By an Act of the last Legislature, the necessary arms and equipments will be furnished by the State, but Parents who wish their children instructed in the Military Department, will be required to provide them with the prescribed Uniform.

Parents and Guardians, are requested not to allow their Children or Wards to have accounts in the City, but to deposit the money, for the purchase of necessaries, in the hands of the Principal.

N. B. A few Pupils will be taken as Boarders, by the Principal of the Academy.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Geo E. Badger,	Gen. Moye,
Hon. Wm. H. Haywood,	Charles Hinton,
Hon. R. M. Saunders,	Wm. F. Collins,
Rev. D. Lacy,	James B. Shepard,
Hon. John H. Bryan,	H. W. Husted,
Hon. John R. Daniel,	Ed. Yarbrough,
Hon. Richard Hines,	E. P. Guion, Esq'rs.
Dr. Baker,	

As the above named gentlemen are well known in the State, I have given their names as reference. They send their sons or wards to my School, and of course their opinions can be confidently trusted.

J. M. L.

Raleigh, May 17, 1847. 63 5w

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITUTION
For the Deaf and Dumb,
AT RALEIGH.

THE Third Session of this Institution, will commence on Tuesday, the first day of June. It is very desirable, that all the Pupils should come in punctually, at the commencement of the session. For particulars, apply to

WM. D. COOKE, Principal.

Raleigh, May 12. 63-3w

JOURNEY ROUND THE WORLD.

SIR George Simpson's Journal of his Overland Journey round the World, $2. Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas, by H. Melville, the popular author of Typee, $1 25. Alice Gordon, or the uses of Orphanage, by Jos. Alden, D. D. Tancred, or the New Crusade, by D'Israeli, 25. Illustrated Life of Gen. Scott, 25. Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50. Etiquette for Gentlemen, 50. Flora's Lexicon; Mitchell's Geography, &c. &c. Just received.

May 17. E. J. HALE.

$10 REWARD.

I WILL give TEN DOLLARS for the delivery of Negroes Jim and his wife Rose to me, or for their confinement in Jail. Jim is about 6 feet high, bow legged, and stoops when walking. Rose is 4½ feet high, stout built, and moves quick—about 35 or 40 years old. She has been gone some three months; supposed to range between W. H. Hardin's country place and Rockfish. Jim is well known at Rockfish and this place as a sawyer.

C. J. CAMPBELL,
Adm'r of H. Campbell.

Fayetteville, May 12, 1847. 63-t

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

William B. M. Corkle *vs.* Alexander P. High.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 177 acres of land on the waters of Lane's Creek, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

Townly Redfearn *vs.* Lemuel Parker.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1847.

John B. Cottrell *vs.* Lemuel Parker.

ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant, that the above attachment has been levied on 50 acres of land, adjoining the lands of Thomas Lowry and others, as the property of said Defendant; and that he personally appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of July next, then and there to show cause, if any he has, why an order shall not issue to the Sheriff, directing him to sell said lands so levied.

Witness, N. D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1847.

N. D. BOGGAN, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1847.

Archibald Kelly, James C. Kelly, Robert McEwen and wife Jane, Mary Kelly, James K. Campbell and wife Catharine, John R. Kelly by his next friend and Guardian, Jas. C. Kelly in his own right, and as Administrator of John George, deceased, and Duncan Kelly, *vs.* Daniel Kelly.

Petition for sale and division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Daniel Kelly, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabeth Town, on the 1st Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to this Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, H. H. Robinson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in May, A. D. 1847.

H. H. ROBINSON, Clk.

[Pr. adv. $3 50.] 63-6w

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

THE great remedy for Consumption, and the best medicine known to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds, Bleeding of the Lungs, Shortness of Breath, pains and weakness in the side, breast, &c., and all other diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.

A very important disease over which this "Balsam" exerts a very powerful influence, is that of a diseased Liver. In this complaint it has undoubtedly proved more efficacious than any remedy hitherto employed, and in numerous instances when patients had endured long and severe suffering from the disease, without receiving the least benefit from various remedies, and when Mercury has been resorted to in vain, the use of this Balsam has restored the Liver to a healthy action, and in many instances effected permanent cures, after every known remedy had failed to produce this desired effect.

Besides its astonishing efficacy in the diseases above mentioned, we also find it a very effectual remedy in Asthma, a complaint in which it has been extensively used with decided success, even in cases of years standing.

It not only emanates from a regular Physician, but has also been well tested in all the complaints for which it is recommended. It is not my intention, therefore, either to cloak it in mystery, or in any way deceive the public by overrating its virtues; on the contrary, I shall simply endeavor to give a brief statement of its usefulness, and flatter myself that its surprising efficacy will enable me to furnish such proofs of its virtues as will satisfy the most incredulous, that Consumption may and "CAN BE CURED," if this medicine be resorted to in time.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

FOR SALE.

1 CASK superior FRENCH BRANDY,
1 ditto Holland Gin,
1 ditto London Porter.
And an assortment of fine and common WINES.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 5. 57-tf

SPLENDID WHISKEY.

JUST received, superior old Monongahela Rye Whiskey, the best article ever offered in the market. JNO. M. ROSE.
March [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

REMOVED.

EDWIN GLOVER,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,

HAS removed to the New Store four doors West of his former Stand, at W. Prior's, where he is prepared to sell Watches and Jewelry as cheap as they can be sold by any one in North Carolina.

His personal attention will be paid to the Repairing of Watches and Jewelry.
March 22. 55-tf

LAMP OIL.—[illegible] Sperm Oil, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jayne's Expectorant, for Coughs &c. [illegible] S. J. HINSDALE.
44

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
[illegible]	10	8
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Coffee, per sack,	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	12½	[illegible]
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

Receiving and forwarding at Wilmington [illegible]

Passage $3 up and down.

[illegible]

JOHN D. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 1, 1847. [illegible]

NOTICE.

THE [illegible] Merchants' Steam Boat Company [illegible] 15th inst. [illegible]
H. L. MYROVER, Pres't.
July 18, 1847. 4tf

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
H. LEETE.

At his Old Stand, North West corner of Market Square.

HAS just received a FULL SUPPLY OF GROCERIES [illegible]

[illegible]

Nov. 2, 18[illegible]

Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber [illegible]
ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, Aug. 26, 18[illegible]

Dr. Turner's Pills.
For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THESE Pills [illegible]

[illegible]

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, [illegible], at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years. [illegible]

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on [illegible] the best evidence of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

[illegible] will be given to all those [illegible] to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions [illegible] the latest improvements, apparatus [illegible] furnished on reasonable terms.

[illegible] at his Room [illegible] Biggs's Hotel.

[illegible] approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, [illegible] French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c. kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices [illegible] the Daguerreotype Rooms.
J. R. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. [illegible]

MERCHANTS
STEAM BOAT CO.
OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches.
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES.
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats BEN BERRY
ODD FELLOW
MIKE CRONLY
WASHINGTON
[illegible]
READY [illegible]
MARY [illegible]

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company [illegible]

[illegible]

Passage $3 both ways.

The two Companies will [illegible] all freight [illegible]

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.
THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, July 18, 1847. 40tf

New Supply of Fresh Fruit.

200 [illegible]
Lemons, [illegible], Prunes, Filberts, Almonds, Brazil Nuts, [illegible]
[illegible]
PRIOR'S.
July [illegible], 1847. [illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS [illegible] the largest and [illegible] assortment of
CHAIRS
[illegible] New York and Boston, bought for cash at the [illegible] Being a good [illegible]

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash or on short time to punctual customers.
JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 19, 1846. 33tf

Dr. A. T. Avery's Vermifuge.
OR "DEAD SHOT" FOR WORMS.

A highly valuable preparation, capable from its [illegible] composition [illegible] its action of cleansing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THERE is perhaps, no disease to which children are exposed so common and fatal as worms:—they imitate the symptoms of almost every other complaint, and often produce the most alarming effects before they are suspected. The symptoms which are produced by the irritation of worms in the bowels, and which with some degree of certainty indicate their existence, are as follows:—countenance pale, tongue whitely furred, grinding of the teeth, fetid breath, stomach hard and swelled, wasting of the flesh, sickness and pains in the stomach, bowels either too costive or too loose, to fullness, unnatural craving for clay, dirt or chalk, colic, convulsions, fits, &c. &c.

Numerous certificates of the value and usefulness of this preparation are almost daily received.

¶ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.
Nov. 7, 1846. 56tf

NEW
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
G. & H. McMILLAN

ARE now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid stock of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Consisting of a great variety of French, English, and American Prints, Muslins, Balzorines, and Bareges, and other new style of plaid goods; superfine Cloths and Cassimeres; French, English, and American Drap-da-tes; Merino Cashmere and Cashmeretts; Alpacas and Bombazines; Oregon and Monterey Cassimeres; Silk and Satin Vestings; Marseilles and Cashmere ditto; brown and bleached Shirting; Linen and Cotton 10-4 and 12-4 Sheeting; Silk and Kid Gloves; Corded and Grass Skirts, and other new styles; Brown Linen and Linen Drills; white and fancy Mats; Nankeen and Kentucky Jeans; Camlets and Coatings of all kinds, black and white Muslins and Ginghams; Florence and Straw Bonnets; Fur, Panama, and [illegible] Hats; Infants' and Pedal ditto; Boots and Shoes. And a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line too tedious to mention. All those wishing to purchase at wholesale or retail, will [illegible] call before purchasing elsewhere. As the [illegible] Goods were purchased low, they will be [illegible] cheap for cash, or to those [illegible] when presented.
March 22, 1847. 55-2m

J. N. BAIRD,
Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has returned from the North, and will [illegible] be happy to wait on all who may require his services.

He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of what he can perform, confidently relying upon his operations—they being the best test of his capability.

Dr. B. returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received.

He may at all times be found in Fayetteville, when not professionally engaged out.

All orders from the country will be promptly and [illegible] attended to.
March 1, 1847. 52tf

FOR SALE.

2 NORTHERN MADE BUGGIES.
HALL & HALL.
March 2, 1847. 52tf

FOR SALE.

1 PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, with [illegible] Chains, complete. Also a 3 or 4 horse WAGON.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 27, 1847. [illegible]

Henry's Magnesia, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

Botanic Medicines.—Cayenne Pepper, Bayberry, Golden Seal, Slippery Elm, &c. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Barley, Sago, and Arrow-root, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

Bay Water and Florida Water, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

20,000 PRINCIPE Havana and Regalia Cigars,
1 Case of Myers & Co's best Aromatic Tobacco,
1 half Bbl. fine cut chewing Tobacco,
Scotch and Maccaboy Snuff, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR.
October 24, 1846. 33tf

French Gelatine and Isinglass, for Jellies, &c., for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

RAIL ROAD OR NO RAIL ROAD!
J. C. THOMSON

WOULD return his thanks to the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, for their liberal patronage [illegible] and would inform them that he is now receiving his

Fall and Winter Stock of
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES,

In the South West corner of the Market Square, which he is prepared to sell as cheap for Cash as can be purchased in this market.

A large assortment may be found—Gentlemen's fine calf skin Boots, water-proof, kip, and stogas. Ladies' Walking and Overshoes; with a good assortment of Misses and Children's Shoes.

—ALSO—

[illegible] Silk, Nutria, Brush, and Coney [illegible] Wool Hats; [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers have associated themselves together [illegible] under the firm and style of

BLAKE & BRIGGS,

And have taken the third tenement in McArn's new fire-proof building, on the South-West corner of Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand a well assorted stock of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Drugs, &c. &c.

Consisting in part of Sugar, Coffee, Alum and [illegible] Salt, Molasses, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, [illegible] Powder and Shot, Iron, Axes, Bar Lead, [illegible] Chains, Hollow Ware, Earthenware, Rockers, Cutlery, Borax, Indigo, Madder, Saws, Copperas, Cassia, Camphor, Snuff, Bagging, Rope, &c. &c. &c., all of which will be exchanged on the most liberal terms for Cash or Country Produce.
WILLIAM K. BLAKE,
WILLIAM BRIGGS.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1846. 37tf

LOOK HERE.
[illegible] SHAVES AND AXES.

THE Subscriber continues to manufacture his [illegible] SHAVES, so favorably known [illegible] for the last three years.— [illegible] his Shop, or at the Stores of [illegible] T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes [illegible] at the shortest notice. No Shaves are [illegible] Levine Wood.
LEVINE WOOD.
Dec. 19, 1846. 42-6m

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, [illegible], lying principally in Robeson county, and on [illegible] sides of Lumber River, the different surveys [illegible] among

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., Attorneys at Law.

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.
THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845. 75tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

JOHN C. DYE is now receiving his Stock of GOODS, consisting in part of—English and American Prints; Printed Muslins; Lawns; California and Balzorine Robes; Swiss and Jaconet Muslins; White Lace Bonnets; Laces and Gymp Cord do; Misses' do; Ladies' and Misses' Shoes; Umbrellas; Parasols; fine French Cloths and Cassimeres; Satin and Marseilles Vesting; fine brown and bleached Sheeting and Shirting; Irish Linen; Linen Drill; Bed Ticking; fine Fur, Panama, Leghorn and Palm-leaf Hats; Wool do; Boots and Shoes; &c. &c. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or in exchange for Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers. Call and examine. South side Hay street, McArn's Buildings.
April 12, 1847. 58-8w

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE just received their Spring and Summer supply of GOODS, embracing a great variety of

Staple and Fancy GOODS,

Which they offer at low prices.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NEW CROP MOLASSES.

NEW crop Cuba MOLASSES, by the hhd., cask, or at retail—a superior article. For sale by JAS. G. COOK.
Jan'y 26, 1847. 47tf

JUST RECEIVED,

FINE and Long Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, from Spanish, Natural and Sweet leaf, manufactured at "Mount Ida," Troy, N. Y. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
March 23, 1847. 55-tf

WANTED, as an apprentice to the Watch and Jewelry business, a smart and intelligent boy, fourteen or fifteen years of age. None other need apply. EDWIN GLOVER.
February 22, 1847. 51-tf

20 HHDS. superior Retailing New Crop Cuba MOLASSES,
5 hhds. New Orleans Sugar,
10 bbls. Stewart's Powdered and Crushed Sugars,
2 boxes ditto Standard Loaf Sugars,
20 bags old Government Java Coffee,
25 ditto prime Green and Old White Laguira Coffee,
[illegible] ditto Rio Coffee,
With a [illegible] assortment of extra fine Green and Black Teas, [illegible] Family Groceries, for sale by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former Stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

☞ A Public Examination of the Students connected with the Carthage Male and Female Institute, will take place on the last Thursday and Friday in May. The Trustees and patrons of the Institute will be gratified to see the friends of learning present on that occasion.
May 1, 1847. 61-3w

Received on Consignment,

33 BAGS Rio Coffee,
[illegible] P. R. Sugar,
15 [illegible] N. E. Rum.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
March 22, 1847.

POTASH, first quality, for making Soap, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia.

HAVE continued their AGENCY in this place. They are prepared to take Risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and in the country, on terms as favorable as any other good Company.

Applications from abroad, containing a proper description of the property to be covered, will be attended to.

The Capital of this Company is $375,000, all paid in. Losses are settled on the most liberal terms, and the payment will always be made at the Agency in Fayetteville.
E. L. & W. WINSLOW, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1845. 75tf

FIRE INSURANCE.
By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company.
Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.
ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 13tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, [illegible], Merchandise, Furniture, Factories, &c. either in town or country.
JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. [illegible] 43tf

Patent Shower Baths.
Only a [illegible] more left of the same sort.

FIVE are all that is unsold, and the Subscriber will not order any more, unless he has applications for six or more. Therefore those wishing to procure one of these Baths should call soon. G. DEMING.
May 1. 61-3w

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
FAYETTEVILLE, Feb. 9, 1846.

POPULAR REMEDIES.

THE most popular remedies of the present day are those which cleanse and purify the blood, and which are known to be innocent in their qualities. Such remedies as Antimony, Mercury, Zinc, and having recourse to Bleeding in disease, are now, it is hoped, going out of fashion, and Vegetable remedies will be soon the popular medicine. Then BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS will be used and appreciated. They are known to act beneficially on every part of the body; being taken up by the chyle they pass into the blood, which they purify, and it should be remembered that they *only* remove those parts from the blood which were the cause of inflammation or disease of any kind—Nothing is equal to ridding the vitiated humors with a vegetable medicine of this kind, which eighty-four years have proved never to do injury, but always good.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,
MICHAEL McGARY.
June 20, 1846. 16-12m

1600 SACKS Liverpool SALT,
2000 bushels do. Rock Alum do,
75 hhds. new crop Molasses,
100 bbls. No. 3 Nova Scotia Mackerel,
20 bbls. No. 1 and 2 Herrings,
Sugar, Coffee, Bacon, Lard, Corn, Corn Meal, Oats, Flour, Brandy, Whiskey, &c. &c.
We buy all sorts of Country Produce.
J. & T. WADDILL.
April 20, 1847. 59tf

New Spring and Summer
GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths; bl'k and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drilling; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and bl'k cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

Gray's Ointment, for sale by
44 S. J. HINSDALE.

FOR SALE.

30,000 LBS. DRY HIDES, for cash or on time to good men. If not sold by 15th April they will be all shipped to New York. No other hides in town. Those who expect a supply from this place had best apply soon.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
March 21, 1847. 55-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.
ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

2,000 lbs. BACON,

OF superior quality, for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

Cologne Water, by the gallon or quart, for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

JOHN C. LATTA,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 2, 1846. 35-y

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have taken possession of their former Stand on Green Street, and are now opening a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,
Dry Goods, Hardware, & Cutlery,

And such other Goods as they have heretofore dealt in.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
Dec. 9, 1845. 88-tf

Fayetteville and Warsaw
STAGE LINE.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

THE Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

☞ Passengers enter their names at Biggs's Hotel.
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.
Dec. 27, 1846. 45tf

MRS. WALTON

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public that she has received her Spring and Summer Fashions, and is prepared to execute all orders for Mantua-making and Millinery, in superior style and fashion.

Ladies' Bonnets of all kinds, bleached, and altered to the most fashionable shape.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay Street, nearly opposite the Methodist Episcopal Church.
April 24. 60-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.
Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.
A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

New Goods again!

WILLIAM McINTYRE offers for sale—Linen Tapes and Bobbin; col'd and white Hose and half Hose; col'd and white Gloves; Silk Mitts; Kid Gloves; Cambric, Jaconet, Book, Swiss and Tarleton Muslins; Ginghams; Calicoes; Printed Lawns; Embroidered Robes; Lile Thread; Lace Edgings and Insertings; Jaconet Swiss Insertings and Edgings; Silk Berage Scarfs, Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Bombazines; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lain; Balzorines; Berage; Linen Cambric hem-stitched Handkerchiefs; Pongee and Bandanna Pocket Handkerchiefs; black Mattiona Cravats; Italian and Croton Cloth; white Marseilles Vesting; white and col'd Linen Drills; striped and cross-barred French Cassimere; fine bl'k Doe-skin Cassimere; French Cloths; Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Sattinets; fine unbleached Shirting and Drilling; bleached Shirting and Sheetings; brown Sheeting and Shirting; Apron Checks; Bed Ticks; Marshall's Patent Thread; Raworth's and other Spool Cotton; Canvass Needles and Worsted for Embroidering; Printed Chimney Screens; Window Blinds and House Paper; French Lace, plain Straw, English Straw, and Fluted Lawn Bonnets; Artificial Flowers and Tabs; Palm-leaf, Leghorn, Panama and Fur Hats; Men's and Youths' Cloth and Glazed Caps; Silk Parasols; Sun Shades; Silk, Scotch, Gingham, and other low priced Umbrellas.

Hardware and Cutlery.

Knives and Forks; Pocket Knives; Scissors; German Silver and Britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Draw Knives; Hand Saws; Mill Saw Files; Horse Rasps; Coopers' and Carpenters' Adzes; Jack, Smooth, Fore, Jointer, Match and Sash Planes; Iron-rim'd, Brass Knob, Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks; Wo'd Screws; Saddle Tacks and Brads; Collins' and other approved makers' Axes; Chopping Hatchets; Broad Axes; short handle Pans; long handle Shovels; Ames' Spades; Wagon Boxes; Cut and Wrought Nails; English and Swedes Bar Iron; Cast and German Steel.

Groceries.

Loaf and Pulverised Sugar; Green Tea; Rio and Java Coffee; New Orleans and St. Croix Sugar; Spices; Indigo; Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards; Dupont's Gunpowder; Mould and Drop Shot; Window Glass; White Lead; Foot Mats; Painted Pails, and Corn Brooms.

Also, 50 barrels MACKEREL.
May 1, 1847. 61-3m

Are you Insured!

THE Subscriber, having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$250,000.** The Hon. Thomas K. Brace was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.
E. J. HALE, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

The Marriage Question.

RECEIVED on consignment, 50 copies of "An Inquiry concerning the Lawfulness of Marriage between parties previously related by consanguinity or affinity. Also, a short history of opinions in different ages and countries, and of the action of Ecclesiastical Bodies on that subject," by the Rev. Wm. Marshall. (Being an argument of the case of the Rev'd Mr. McQueen, favorable to that gentleman.)
E. J. HALE.

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by
E. J. HALE.

NEW BOOKS.

TUPPER'S Crock of Gold, 40 cents; Longfellow's Poems, 50; Alison's Miscellanies, 1 50; Next of Kin, 15; Quarter Race in Kentucky, &c. 50; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Young Ladies, 81; Coleridge's Letters, Conversations, &c. 25; Cinq Mars, a Historical Romance, 25; Jno. Q. Adams's Lives of American Statesmen, 25; Jane Taylor's Poems, 50; Juvenile Budget, 50; Mechanic's Own Book, 90; Bradley's Practical Sermons, 2 50; Tales of the Scottish Peasantry, 00; Hallam's Constitutional History of England, 2 00; bound, 2 37; Great Events, 80; Fireside Friend, 80; Scenes in Nature, 50; Life of Christ, 80; Practical Education, 1 00; Book of the Feet, 50.

A few Medical Books.
April 20. E. J. HALE.

NEW LAW BOOKS.

CRABB on Real Property, 2 vols. $7 50.
Legal Bibliography, or a Thesaurus of American, English, Irish, and Scotch Law Books; &c. &c. By J. G. Marvin. 1 large vol. $5 50.
Saunders on Pleading and Evidence, $7 50.
Story's Equity.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
April 20.

Sage, Cayenne, and Black Pepper, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

GOLD PENS,—For sale by
E. J. HALE.

100 CASKS Fresh Thomastown Unslacked LIME, just received and for sale low by the quantity or cask, by
JOHN H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street, above the Post Office, and nearly opposite their former stand.
Feb'y 15, 1847. 50tf

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of COOK & HODGES having been dissolved the first of last April, they would now give notice to any person having any claims against the firm to present them to Jas. G. Cook, and they shall be paid; and those indebted to the firm will make payment to him, he alone having the right to grant discharges,—using the name of the firm for closing the business.
JAS. G. COOK,
GEO. S. HODGES.
Feb'y 10, 1847. 50tf

MAYNARD & NOYES'
BLACK WRITING INK.

THIS INK has stood the test of more than *thirty years'* trial, and during this time has been constantly increasing in public favor and patronage, and is now the leading article in the country. *It flows with freedom, becomes permanently black, and will not mould under any circumstances, and is adapted to both quill and steel pens.* Those who may be unacquainted with its superiority are invited to read the following testimonials, selected from many of a similar character, and to make trial of it, themselves:

Bank of the State of North Carolina,
Raleigh, 4th March, 1847.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes: Gentlemen—Your Writing Ink has been in almost constant use by the officers of this banking house for the last *fifteen years*, and has always been preferred to any other brand. *It flows freely from the pen, and does not mould, and the color, though sometimes pale when a bottle is first opened, becomes a beautiful permanent black.* I have been a regular consumer of it myself during this time, excepting when curiosity has led me to make trial of other kinds, or I have been compelled to in consequence of not being able to find yours in this market, and take pleasure in being able to speak so favorably of it, and trust that my opinion, founded on such long experience, will induce many who may not be so well acquainted with its merits, to give it a trial.
Yours, respectfully,
C. DEWEY, Cashier.

Messrs. Maynard & Noyes—Gentlemen: We are happy in being able to say that we entirely concur in the opinion expressed above of your writing ink by Mr. Dewey, the cashier of this institution. Respectfully, yours,
DUN. CAMERON, President;
S. W. WHITING, Teller;
D. DU PRE, Book-Keeper.

☞ The trade can be supplied by the Manufacturers in Boston. Also, for sale by E. J. Hale, and all the principal Booksellers in the Southern States.
April 15, 1847. 62-6wpd

MILLINERY.

MRS. HART has just received from New York a fashionable Spring assortment of Flowers, Ribbons, Silks, White and Colored Laces, &c. &c., and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of Millinery. Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention. Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Spring and Summer fashions just received.
March 22, 1847. 55tf

Thyme, Summer Savory, and Sweet Marjorem, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

COFFEE—Rio, Java, and Laguira.

50 BAGS strictly prime, Just received, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
March 8, 1847. [illegible]

DR. LE ROY'S
VEGETABLE
Universal PILLS,
Are a Strengthening, Purgative, and Purifying Tonic.

THESE PILLS [illegible]

[illegible]

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

[illegible] will find Dr. Le Roy's Pills a remedy [illegible]

[illegible]

S. J. HINSDALE, Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 12, 1847. [illegible]

A CARD.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT may be found, when not professionally engaged, at his office near Eccles's Bridge, adjoining the office at present occupied by the Hon. James C. Dobbin.
August 18, 1846. [illegible]

To Timber Makers.

THE Subscribers will continue to perform the duties of their office as Inspectors of Timber, as heretofore, under the firm of Mathews & Caswell.
T. MATHEWS,
D. CASWELL.
Wilmington, Nov. 16, 1846. [illegible]

CANDIES.

AN assortment of Fresh CANDY. Received and for sale by
W. PRIOR.
Oct. 21, 1846. 33tf

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. [illegible]

HOTCHKISS'S
VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great popularity which these Wheels have attained by the use of nearly 4000 of them in different parts of the country, the Subscribers have sold about 40 Rights in North Carolina, 20 of which are in full and successful operation in Cumberland County. Where properly introduced, they nearly double the value of the Mill, and in quantity of work generally exceed the most sanguine expectations of the owners, many of whom are gentlemen distinguished for their science and practical skill, who have testified to the value of this improvement. The Wheels are more durable, and less liable to get out of order, when properly put together, than the common Flutter Wheel. They will save one-third of the water, and run well in back water where there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased to more than double the strokes per minute.

The price of an individual right for a pair of Wheels, is $50.

We refer, among others, to the following gentlemen, some of whom have had the Wheels in operation 12 months or more, and from many of whom we have received certificates highly approving of these Wheels, and stating that their Saws with this improvement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and some as high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the water.

FAYETTEVILLE.
A. Graham.
CUMBERLAND.
Col. Alex. Murchison.
Christopher Munroe.
Alex. Williams.
Col. A. S. McNeill.
Farquhard Smith.
John McDaniel.
John Evans.
J. W. Howell.
BLADEN.
Gen. James McKay.
Robert Melvin.
S. N. Richardson.
Thomas C. Smith.
Isaac Wright.
John Smith.
SAMPSON.
G. T. Barksdale.
Patrick Murphy.
John H. Spearman.
Hardy Royal.
NEW HANOVER.
James Murphy.
Charles Henry.
ONSLOW.
Robert Aman.
GREENE.
Thomas Hooker.
GUILFORD.
Dr. Faulks.
LENOIR.
Thomas Rouse.
Jesse Lassiter.
John Williams, Esq.

JONES.
James McDaniel.
CRAVEN.
John Bryan.
COLUMBUS.
Lot Williamson.
ROBESON.
W. C. McNeill.
RICHMOND.
John C. McLaurin.
John L. Fairley.
ANSON.
A. Bauchum.
J. R. Reid, Millwright.
CASWELL.
J. T. Dodson, Millwright.
William Russell.
CHATHAM.
Cole & Brantly.
Smith & Paden.
N. Clegg.
WAKE.
S. Beasly.
JOHNSTON.
J. T. Leach.
BEAUFORT.
B. Runyon.
—— Arnold.
PITT.
John Joiner.
Drs. Robert and Richard Williams.
DUPLIN.
Lewis Herring.
James Jarman.
Daniel Moore.

Besides many others in different parts of the State.

With such a deservedly high character, the Subscribers feel justified in offering these Wheels to the Public. They will sell individual or County rights on reasonable terms. They also keep constantly on hand for sale, Pairs of Wheels, varying in size to suit different heads of water, in this place, Wilmington, Washington, and Newbern,—and also for sale by James T. Dodson, Caswell county.

They caution all persons throughout the State from paying any persons but ourselves or our authorized Agents for the right of using these Wheels.

NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ at least 100 in this business in different parts of the State.
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D. McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 1846. 95-tf